

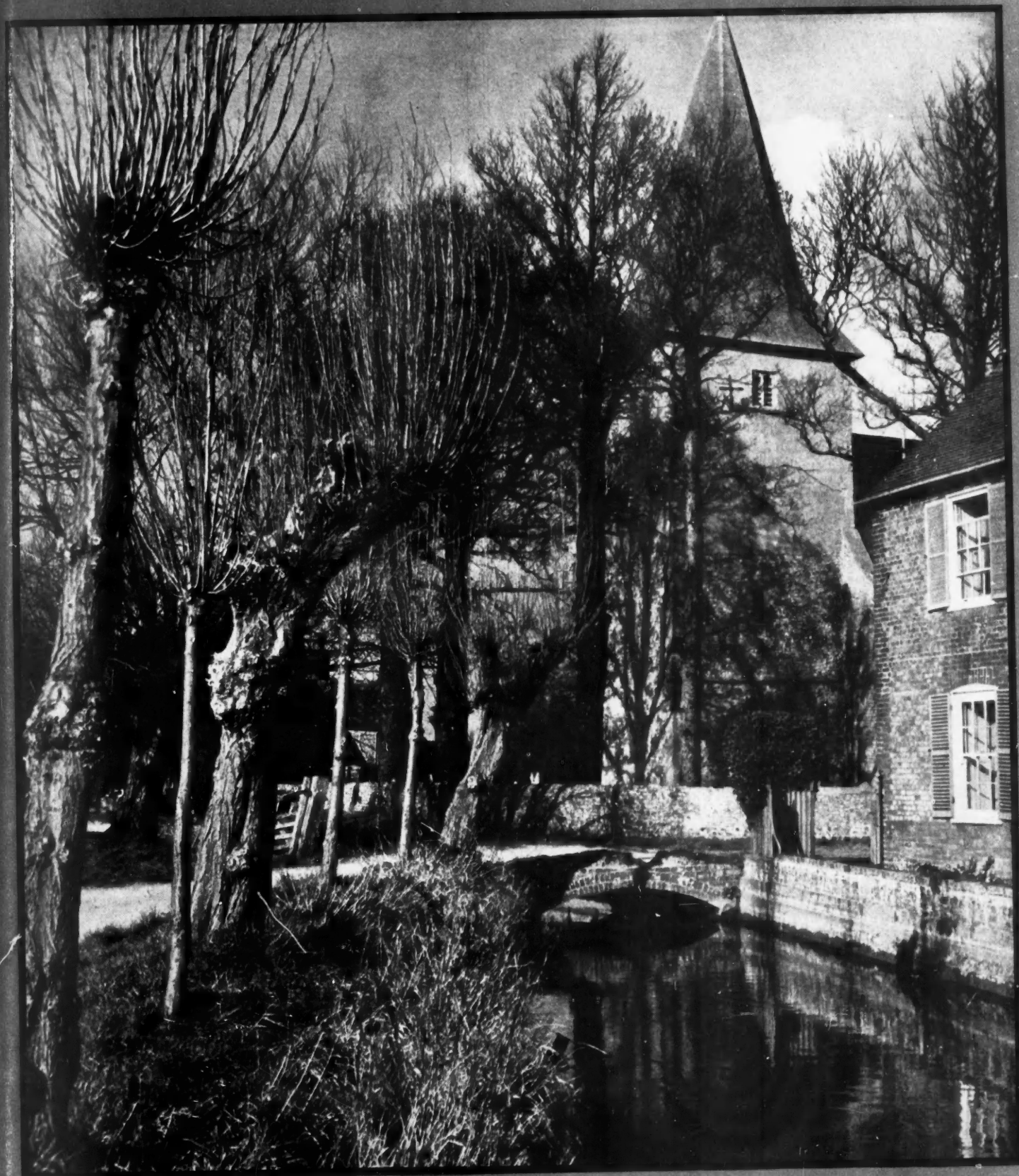
Country Life—January 6, 1950

SUNFLOWER CROPS IN ENGLAND *Shortage*

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday
JANUARY 6, 1950

TWO SHILLINGS



A CORNER OF OLD BOSHAM, SUSSEX

K. B. Eachus

AUCTION

PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE'S Auction Sales at Blenstock House, New Bond Street, afford Executors, Trustees and private owners a means of obtaining the highest current prices with a minimum of trouble and delay. All kinds of antique and modern furniture and effects are accepted and specially high prices are obtainable at present for decorative china, silver, jewellery and period furniture. Sales are held on Mondays and Tuesdays, and goods are on view previous Friday and Saturday morning. Cash offers can be obtained if desired. For terms, entry forms and general advice please apply: Phillips, Son & Neale (Established 1786), Blenstock House, 7, Blenheim Street, London, W.1. MAYfair 2424.

PERSONAL

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OWNER of valuable large attested dairy herd seeks working arrangement with first-class arable farmer. West Country place preferred. Unexceptionable reference given and required.—Box 2771.

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RARE books and ancient manuscripts. Library Servicing and expert Cataloguing undertaken by MR. C. F. WOREL, 107, Abbey Road, London, N.W.8. Valuations made and advice given. Fixed fees.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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ANTIQUE SILVER. Architect being over 73 is disposing of his old silver, collected during the last 45 years. Mostly Chippendale and George III including examples by Paul Lamerie, Paul Storr, Hester Bateman, Hennell, etc.—Box 2191.

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ARMS, CRESTS, etc., in full colour from £3.3. Book Labels designed. Pen Drawings from £1.1. oils or water. By Battersby.—CHITTOE, Chippenham, Wilts.

ASTLEYS of JERMYN ST. (109), S.W.1. Pipe Specialists, finest briar pipes, also pipe repairs (any make). Write for pamphlet.

BIGGS of MAIDENHEAD (established 1856). Fine antique furniture and old English silver on view and for sale at 32, High Street, Maidenhead, Berks. Open till 5 p.m. every Saturday. Tel.: Maidenhead 963.

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BLANKETS (free of purchase tax). Light and cosy pure wool Cellular Blankets in white, peach, blue, green, or rose. Shrunken and moth-proofed. 63 in. x 84 in., 38—each. 70 in. x 90 in., 48—. 80 in. x 100 in., 58—. Cot size 40 in. x 60 in., 19.6 each. 36 in. x 54 in., 14.6.—HAWICK HONEY-COMB BLANKET CO., LTD., Hawick, Scotland.

BOOKPLATES, sporting, heraldic and decorative, designed to suit individual taste, 10 gns.—H. T. PRIME, 1, Elton Gardens, Darlington.

CHASEFORM tells you how they all run over the sticks. Reports and programmes by post weekly till Whit Sun. £12.—RACEFORM, 55, Curzon Street, W.1.

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MISCELLANEOUS—contd.

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DO YOU REQUIRE COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR? If so, you will be well advised to consult "D. & M." who not only stock and make to measure footwear, but also possess a world-wide reputation for the skill of their fitters.—DOWIE & MARSHALL, LTD., 32, Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

EN-TOUT-CAS. The largest makers in Great Britain of Sports Grounds and Tennis Courts. Specialists in the design and erection of Farm Buildings, Cottages and all types of Fencing. Inquiries to EN-TOUT-CAS, Syston, Leicester. London office in Harrods Sports Dept.

FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE. CHEAPER THAN STRING! Insulated, waterproof, suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc., break-point 545 lbs., 55—per mile coil; minimum quantity, 1,000 ft. for 20—carrriage paid; immediate delivery. Write for free sample.—Dept. 6, 10, STREETS, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

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GENERATING. Excellent 110 v. country house Ruston Diesel Automatic Set complete with batteries, electric pump, radios, appliances, etc.—WESTROP, Brattleley, Lincoln.

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I KEEP MY HERD IN MY POCKET! Every up-to-the-minute fact and figure about each animal in my herd is always in my pocket—recorded for easy reference in my Bentima Handbook and Diary. Daily log, feeding charts, ready reckoners and a mass of useful information in the compact volume. From Boots Veterinary Branches or from W. H. Smith & Son at 6—, or 8.6 post paid from THE BENTIMA COMPANY, LTD., 18, Bury Street, London, E.C.3. Supplies are limited—order now. Your herdsman wants his copy, too.

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INTERIOR DECORATION schemes promptly executed in Modern or Traditional styles. Competent craftsmen in fibrous plaster and colour available for contracts in all parts of the country. For estimates and colour schemes, apply to GROSVENOR DECORATIONS, LTD., Netley Street, London, N.W.1. EUSTON 1488.

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SUNBLINDS and ROLLING AWNINGS in gay stripes, and Garden Furniture, Umbrella, etc. Fixed complete in Home Counties or Hampshire and Dorset.—81, Gt. Portland Street, W.1 and 791, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Bournemouth, AVERYS, established 1834.

WE are anxious to purchase genuine post-war Cars of low mileage. If you have such a car for disposal, may we have the opportunity to quote you?—CHEAM MOTOR CO., LTD., Ewell Road, Cheam.—VIG. 0125.

WEAVING on hand looms for home or commercial taught in DOUGLAS ANDREW WEAVING SCHOOL, Harbledown, Canterbury 2655. Illustrated booklet (stamp).

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WROTH IRONWORK. We hold the largest collection of Early English Wroth Iron, from which the most lovely gates, panels, radiator covers, well heads, weathervanes, etc., can be made. Gates up to 14 ft. wide, also every kind of modern ironwork, iron railings, ornamental spiked chain, etc. See specific requirements. Photographs and quotation by return or visit our works.—Full particulars from HANCOCK INDUSTRIES, LTD., 15, The Old Barn, Lingfield, Surrey. Tel. 487.

FOR SALE

ALAN McAFEE, LTD., 38, Dover Street, London, have available wide variety of Ladies' Brown low-heeled shoes for country wear, including Brogues and Ghillies—on new and attractive models. Personal shopping recommended to ensure accurate fitting.

CIGARETTE CARDS, selected sets or single cards, reasonable prices. Sample packets 1/- and 2/-.—VERITY, 193, Sandford Road, Bradford, Yorks.

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A BRILLIANT SUGGESTION! Sell your surplus jewellery, cultured pearls, antique Renaissance and Victorian Jewellery to FREDK. D. MELLER, LTD. (Est. 1924). Highest market prices paid. Send registered post, stating price required (cash or offer by return), or call 295, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Courteous reception assured.

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WANTED to buy, large or small collections of Oil Paintings in any condition.—A. COULTER, 33, Ainslie Avenue, York.

SITUATIONS

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the ages of 18 and 50 incl., or a woman between the ages of 18 and 40 incl., unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of The Control of Employment Order 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Vacant

BACHELOR, country house with well-equipped flat connecting near West Riding town, requires experienced Valet-Houseman, married man preferred (under 45).—Box 2761.

WANTED. experienced single-handed Gardener, prepared be adaptable. Country, not isolated. Good small cottage, main water, electricity. Wife prepared look after employer's animals on short absences and give some help in house. Middle aged preferred. No children. 95—free cottage. References and interview essential.—COOTE, Place Barton, Ashton, nr. Exeter.

WANTED. Secretary Housekeeper for country house. Must be energetic and efficient, fond of country life, and knowledge of farm accounts desirable. Please reply, stating past experience, age and salary required, to MRS. MOSLEY, Ilkley, near Stone, Staffordshire.

Wanted

EDUCATED Married Man, 26, 10 years' practical experience arable, pedigree dairy, market garden, farming. Requires progressive, responsible post on farm or estate. Diploma in agriculture. Excellent refs.—Box 2426.

PART-TIME WORK required by gentlewoman (widow) as Chauffeur Companion Secretary. Used to travel. Preferably London.—Write: Box 334, HARRODS ADVERTISING AGENCY, S.W.1.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM! Why not import a German domestic. State your requirements and we will nominate a suitable worker by return.—COMPTON JAMES, Axminster, Devon.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (24), well educated, seeks position Secretary/Companion to country gentleman, business executive, or is keen on export market. Adaptable. Keen with a business head. Smart, pleasing personality. Anxious to travel. Present occ., business negotiator.—Box 2786.

"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale

CONSIDERABLE numbers copies for sale "Country Life," 1947, 1948 and 1949. What offers?—Box 2773.

"COUNTRY LIFE" from April 1942 to date, few missing, best offer.—OLDNALL, The Mearse, Harlington, Kidderminster

DEC. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1948. Complete. Offer to PETER BAGSHAW, Great Oakley, Kettering.

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NEYLAND HOUSE SCHOOLS, Sevenoaks. Kept (Preparatory and Senior) will have few places for 1950 in Kindergarten and Junior Sections and two in Senior. Qualified staff. All examinations for University Entrance, Dancing, Art and Music specialists. Resident linguist. Always produce. Moderate. Full charge taken.—Always PRINCIPAL.

NUFFIELD FOUNDATION. Travelling Scholarships for Farmers of the United Kingdom. The Nuffield Foundation is offering, during 1950, a limited number of Travelling Scholarships, enabling practical farmers of the United Kingdom (between the ages of 25 and 40 years) to study modern farming methods abroad for periods not less than six months. Arrangements can be made, under the scheme, for looking at scholars' farms during their absence. Candidates from England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are eligible to apply. It is intended that one or more of these scholarships should be awarded for study in South America providing that an application of sufficient merit is received from a candidate with a working knowledge of Spanish. Particulars of the scholarships and application forms are obtainable from: Secretary, Nuffield Foundation, 12 and Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.1. FARRER-BROWN, Secretary of the Nuffield Foundation.

£100 FOR NEW WRITERS. Get personal tuition from famous authors, and win a handsome prize in this great new Short Story and Article Competition for our members. See to-day for full details including helpful Free Lesson and book "Earn Another Income." SCHOOL OF AUTHORSHIP (CP 47), 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. (Please enclose stamp.)

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SELECTED HAZEL GARDEN STICKS, 4 ft. 20—, 5 ft. 25—, 6 ft. 30—; Hazel Sweetpea Sticks 8 ft. 50—, 10 ft. 80—, per 100. All the following are hardwood: Tomato Sticks, 4 ft. 20—, 5 ft. 25—; Dahlia Sticks, 5 ft. 35—, 6 ft. 50—; Bean Rods, 8 ft. 40—, per 100. Tree Stakes (unpointed), 6 ft. 12—, 7 ft. 16—, 8 ft. 20—, per dozen (pointed 2—, per doz. extra). Specially selected Rose Poles, 9 ft. 60—, per doz. Fruit-tree Props, well pruned, average 10 ft. 40—, per doz. Posts for pergolas, arches, fowl runs, etc., 8 ft. about 3-in. butts, 30—, per doz. Seed Boxes, 12 in. x 18 in. x 4 in. (inside measurements), 40—, per doz. Carriage paid nearest station.—B. A. BROWN, Canal Wharf, Leighton Buzzard.

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ATTRACTIVE Pedigree Puppies, trained Gun Dogs, House-trained Dogs for companions, guards, Cairns, Sealyhams, Scotties, Corgies, Dachshunds, Collies, Yorkshire Terriers, Airedales, Labradors, Golden Retrievers, Setters, Clumber, Cocker, Springer Spaniels, Fox Terriers and crosses. Large selection. Inspection invited. Dogs exported.—CAPE, Priesthill Farm, Englefield Green. Tel.: Egham 844.

BEAUTIFULLY bred Springer Spaniels for show, field (or dual) and breeding. Puppies and young adults usually for sale. State exact requirements please.—WM. BOTTERILL, Winsland Grange, Nassington, nr. Peterborough. Phone: Wansford 331.

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RESTAURANTS

HEAL'S MANSARD RESTAURANT serve good food and wine in a civilised surroundings. Open for morning coffee, lunch, and tea.—136, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 62

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CVII No. 2764

JANUARY 6, 1950

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

20 MILES SOUTH WEST OF LONDON

Close to two well-known golf courses, 1 mile from main line station and on bus route



ATTRACTIVE REGENCY RESIDENCE facing due south in well kept grounds

4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 staff rooms. Central heating and hot water from modern gas boilers, all main services.

Garages for 4/5 cars.

Stable with flat above.

Entrance lodge.



Beautifully laid-out gardens, gravelled terrace spreading lawns, En-tout-cas hard tennis court, part walled kitchen garden, fine ornamental trees.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 4½ ACRES

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,377)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Rural position 1½ miles from main line station with express trains to Paddington in 25 minutes. Golf Course 2 minutes' walk.

A FINE MODERN HOUSE OF GEORGIAN DESIGN

beautifully appointed and in excellent order throughout.

3 reception rooms, compact offices, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Complete automatic oil-fed central heating, main electric light and water.



Garages for 2 or more cars.

Cottage.

Well laid out, easily maintained grounds, including kitchen garden, orchard and grass. In all about 4 acres.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

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DEVON. EXETER 17 MILES

2 miles from Station. In delightful unspoilt country

A CHARMING GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

built of stone with slated roof and occupying a fine position facing south with fine views.

3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Domestic offices with "Aga," electric light, ample water. Stabling and garage.



Farmbuildings. Cottage.

Gardens and grounds are well maintained and include lawns, lake stocked with trout, tennis court, kitchen garden, grass, arable and woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

WITH 35 OR 89 ACRES

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ADJOINING CROWBOROUGH GOLF COURSE

600 feet up with magnificent southerly views to the South Downs. Station 2 miles. London 1¼ hours.



An exceptionally well built and appointed house with well proportioned rooms and in excellent order.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, staff rooms or flat, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electric light, power and water. Septic tank drainage.

Garage for 3 cars with chauffeur's flat.



Well laid out gardens with spreading lawns, rose garden, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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ROSE COTTAGE, ICOMB, Near Stow-on-the-Wold

Kingham Junction 4 miles. Burford 8 miles.

MODERNISED 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

with many oak beams and period features, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms (one 20 ft. long).

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

COMPANY'S WATER.

Small garden, paddock, etc.

TOTAL 3½ ACRES



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Solicitors: Messrs. FRANCIS & SON, Bourton-on-the-Water (Tel. 241).

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS (Cirencester), Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5); Messrs. JOHN A. BLOSS & CO., Bourton-on-the-Water (Tel. 215 and 342). (Folio 10,268)

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An attractive opportunity to acquire a very charming EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF MODERATE SIZE

Situated in a favoured area.

Lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, domestic offices.

Main water and electricity. Cesspool drainage.

Outhouse and double garage.

Pleasant walled gardens.

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PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000

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A SMALL ESTATE OF 500-1000 ACRES

(Three or four farms let to good tenants).

Within 100 miles of London.

REQUIRED FOR INVESTMENT AND SPORTING

A Mansion House would be taken if necessary but is not essential.

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Famous Mansion House with 9 entertaining rooms and 33 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main water and electricity. Stabling and garage premises.

Walled kitchen garden, lodge, parkland for playing fields.

Home Farm with excellent range of modern farm buildings, stabling, and 6 cottages could be included if required.

Freehold for Sale by Private Treaty with 5 acres or up to about 300 acres.

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SUPERB RESIDENTIAL FARM, 358 ACRES

Fine old Cotswold Residence, fully modernised.



6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, servants' suite. Secondary house.

5 THOROUGHLY MODERNISED COTTAGES (3 with Aga Cookers).

Complete attested modern farm buildings tying 54 cows.

Charming garden. Ample water.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. CENTRAL HEATING.

PRICE FREEHOLD £42,500

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5) (Folio 10,279)

BETWEEN OXFORD AND BURFORD

In a small village in the Heythrop Hunt.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL HUNTING BOX

8 bed and dressing rooms (basins h. and c.), 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

Main water and electric light. Central heating.

2 cottages.

First-class range of buildings which include 13 LOOSE BOXES.

Excellent park (post and rail fence).



FREEHOLD FOR SALE £11,250

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester. Tel. 334/5. (Folio 10,361)

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
Tel. GROsvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET,
MAYFAIR
LONDON, W.1.

RURAL KENT—LONDON ONE HOUR

Pleasantly placed in a country village; on a bus route; facing south.

A most attractive and completely modernised, easily run

PERIOD RESIDENCE

Principally of Georgian elevation, but with a wing of much earlier origin, containing a number of interesting features.

5 main bedrooms, bathroom, also shower bath, library, dining room and delightful drawing room. Separate wing (could be completely self-contained) with 4 bedrooms, another bathroom and sitting rooms.

MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage. Good cottage (with bath).

Unusually lovely grounds in first-class order. LAWNS, FLOWER BEDS, BORDERS, CHOICE TREES, ETC., AND A RUNNING STREAM, IN ALL

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FOR SALE, PRICE £12,500



Inspected and highly recommended by WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SURREY-SUSSEX-HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

With magnificent views. Excellent train service to London.



AN ATTRACTIVE COMFORTABLE MODERN HOUSE

3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heated throughout. Main electric light and water. Cesspool drainage. Garage for 2. Stabling for 2.

4-bedroomed Cottage. Cowhouse for 6.

Attractive gardens and grounds. Pasture, arable and woodland.

IN ALL 39½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

or with 49 acres and small farmery (cowhouses for 13) £11,000

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (33,191)

SOUTH CORNWALL

Between Polperro and Looe, 3 minutes from sea.

LUXURIOUSLY MODERNISED FARMHOUSE with MAGNIFICENT VIEWS



Built of local stone, it contains 4 reception rooms, well-appointed domestic offices, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electric light. Estate water supply. Modern drainage. Garage.

Studio. Modern bungalow and 2 cottages, each with bathroom and main electric light.

Attractive gardens, including terrace, tennis lawn, walled kitchen and flower gardens, 2 orchards and grassland. About 12 acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS A WHOLE OR WOULD BE DIVIDED

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,697)

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON W.1.

BANBURY 2½ MILES

Secluded position adjoining village with frequent bus service.
London 1½ hours by fast train.



A STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

standing 400 feet up in parklike grounds facing south and west. Three reception rooms, 7 main bedrooms, staff or boxrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity. Own water supply. Septic tank drainage. 3-4 garages.

Stabling of 6 loose boxes. Flat. Lodge. Three cottages.

Well timbered matured gardens, tennis and other lawns, rose garden, part walled kitchen garden, greenhouses, fruit trees and four meadows.

ABOUT 30 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Less land by arrangement.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (46,704)

BETWEEN HINDHEAD AND FARNHAM

In delightful wooded surroundings with fine views.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY OF 65 ACRES

The well-appointed modern house, of brick with tiled roof, is well equipped and is in first-rate order throughout.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Modern domestic offices.

Self-contained staff flat on the ground floor.

Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage.

Cottage and bungalow.



Charming but inexpensive gardens and grounds with swimming pool and two lakes stocked with trout. Natural woodland. Fishing and rough shooting.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (43,112)

Telegrams:

"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

Reading 4441 2
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NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4 ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:

"Nicholas, Reading"

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

By order of Winston H. Jagger, Esq.

BERKSHIRE—HIGH GROUND BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY

400 ft. above sea level. In a truly wonderful setting with distant views right across the Kennet Valley and protected from the north and east by its own woodland.

OAKWOOD BEENHAM

Built in 1921 in the Colonial style with the accommodation all on one floor.

Lounge hall, 2 large reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, a backroom, and 3 more rooms on a wing.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

MAIN WATER.



Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS WITH MAN'S ROOMS OVER.

A simple garden with tennis lawn, 2 small paddocks on one of which is a large pond constructed as a swimming pool.

And valuable oak woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES

FREEHOLD
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Or by private treaty meanwhile.

In consequence of the recent death of Mrs. E. E. Cope

FINCHAMPSTEAD, BERKSHIRE

In a picked position with magnificent southerly views. Buses pass to Wokingham 4½ miles (electric trains to Waterloo every half-hour) and Reading 10½ miles.

FINCHAMPSTEAD PLACE

The accommodation which is all on two floors comprises 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, a dressing room and 3 bathrooms.

MAIN WATER AND GAS ARE CONNECTED

MAIN ELECTRICITY PASSES.



Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

THE GROUNDS ARE ATTRACTIVE AND WITH WOODLAND PLANTED WITH THOUSANDS OF DAFFODIL BULBS
EXTEND TO 4½ ACRES

2 GOOD DETACHED COTTAGES.

GARAGE, ETC.

FREEHOLD
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Or by private treaty meanwhile.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



SOUTH DEVON

Choice position a few miles from the coast and 1 mile from market town.

SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF 214 ACRES

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Luxuriously fitted and containing 6 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, etc.

*Main electricity and water.
Part central heating.*

LODGE. GARAGES.

Walled kitchen gardens.



Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's S.W.1. (C.46905)

Delightful wooded and secluded grounds.
FARMERY BUILDINGS with model dairy for 15 cows and 80 ACRES exceptionally rich land.

HOME FARM OF 130 ACRES with PERIOD FARMHOUSE and buildings with main electricity and water.

Sheltered and early district suitable for market gardening and flowers.

POSSESSION MARCH 25 NEXT

SURREY

Between Godalming and Farnham.

Close to a golf course and many famous beauty spots.

TO BE SOLD

ARCHITECT BUILT BEAUTIFULLY FITTED HOUSE OF CHARACTER



Lounge 22 ft. x 15 ft. 6 in.,
2 other reception rooms,
6 bedrooms, dressing rooms,
3 bathrooms.

Central heating.

Main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE

COTTAGE. STABLING.

Inexpensive gardens the whole extending to **17 ACRES**

REASONABLE PRICE

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.43731)

HERTS—ESSEX BORDERS

4 miles from main line station and market town.

THIS TYPICAL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

part older, with characteristic features.



5 bedrooms, bathroom,
3 reception rooms.

GARAGE.

Main electric light and water.

Ornamental lake, tennis lawn.

IN ALL 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

53 ACRES, lovely old ESSEX BARN and 3 COTTAGES also available.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (M.45964)

Tastefully and just redecorated.

SURREY, WOKING

Sylvan setting. Delightful views. 1 mile station (30 minutes Waterloo), near golf course.



CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, sun lounge,
7 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, modern offices, "Aga" cooker.

Main services.

Central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Greenhouse, outbuildings.

Delightful gardens and grounds on south-western slope, about **1 1/4 ACRES**

£9,950 FREEHOLD

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.31290)

WILTSHIRE

Close to Savernake Forest and Marlborough.

FOR SALE, A MANOR HOUSE

(Many years since last in the market), situate in a charming village.

The house of the Jacobean period with Queen Anne additions briefly contains:
Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, etc.

Aga cooker. Main electric light and water.

Central heating.

STABLING. GARAGE.

FOUR COTTAGES.

Walled gardens, park and woodlands and meadows.

IN ALL ABOUT 74 ACRES

FREEHOLD £13,500

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.7347a)



DEVON. 5 MILES EXETER

CHARMING EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE

Lovely views. Southern aspect.

3 good reception rooms
(one 40 ft. x 19 ft.), 6 bed
and dressing rooms (3
basins). Offices with Aga.
COTTAGE. GARAGE.

Main electricity.

Excellent water supply.

Gardens, meadow and orchard, **IN ALL 8 1/2 ACRES**

£9,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.54068)



KENT

Situate on high ground within easy reach of the sea. In one of the healthiest parts of southern England.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

THIS ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

with 4 reception rooms,
9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
kitchen with Aga, etc.

Main electricity and water.

LODGE. GARAGES.

STABLES.

Kennels, cowhouse, dairy.

Established gardens with lawns, partly walled kitchen garden, paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 24 ACRES

Personally inspected by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.14867)



REGent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.

BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBAN REPLICA
4 reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

STABLING, GARAGES, EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS FOR T.T. HERD

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to river, 2 lakes (one stocked with trout), pasture, etc., in all

ABOUT 79 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,636)

HERTS

In an excellent situation some 400 ft. above sea level about 1½ miles from Welwyn village.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE
built in the cottage style and having well-planned accommodation on 2 floors.

Panelled hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water. Garage.

Delightful matured gardens with terraces, lawns, orchard, kitchen garden and a small area of woodland, in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE**PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,734)

ON THE EDGE OF DARTMOOR

Beautifully situate enjoying magnificent views over the moors and Teign Valley

A DELIGHTFUL 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE
constructed of granite and possessing a wealth of charming features.

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 staff rooms. Main electricity. Central heating.

Garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.Lovely matured gardens, productive kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all **ABOUT 2½ ACRES****FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,605)

ON THE RIVER HAMBLE

Close to Southampton Water over which excellent views are obtained, and adjoining a well-known anchorage.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE. On high ground. South aspect.

Approached by a carriage drive and containing 3 reception, billiards room, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water.

BRICK-BUILT ENTRANCE LODGE OF 6 ROOMS

Well-timbered gardens and grounds with a profusion of rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs, tennis court, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 7 ACRES**MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD.** The property is admirably placed for conversion to a private hotel and a catering licence has actually been granted for the premises.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,065)

BERKS—CONVENIENT FOR TOWN

In one of the highest positions in lovely Sonning village and commanding beautiful rural views.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE

Thoroughly modernised and in first-class order. 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, 5-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services. Central heating. Lavatory basins in principal bedrooms, built-in furniture, etc.

Garage. Outbuildings. Charming well-timbered gardens with spacious lawn, flower beds and borders, terracing, partly walled and highly productive kitchen garden, in all **ABOUT 1½ ACRES****REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE. OWNER GOING ABROAD**

Joint Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading (Tel. 4441/2). (18,721)



ON A RIDGE OF THE CHILTERN

Beautifully situate 600 ft. above sea level surrounded by farm and common land and commanding magnificent views in every direction.

A DELIGHTFUL WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

3-4 reception, 7-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

An attractive dower house.

Garages, stabling, outbuildings.

Matured gardens with tennis court, orchards, fine kitchen garden, 2 paddocks, etc., in all

ABOUT 8 ACRES**PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £12,000**

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,066)

EAST DORSET

An unique and charming small Georgian Residence skilfully converted and modernised**ENJOYING EXTENSIVE AND LOVELY VIEWS**

two reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom.

Central heating. Large garage.

Small but attractive garden, orchard and vegetable garden, in all

ABOUT ½ ACRE**PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,690)

SUNNINGDALE

Commanding lovely open views, in no way overlooked by other property.

A COMPACT LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE
in first-class order and with well-planned accommodation on two floors only.

Hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's electricity, gas and water. Central heating.

The delightful gardens are a special feature and include hard tennis court, formal garden, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE**PRICE £7,250**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,650)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33

RURAL HERTS—NR. CHIPPERFIELD

In a most attractive setting amidst completely unspoilt surroundings adjacent to woods of well-known common.

DISTINCTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER

Most perfectly appointed and in first-class order. 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms, loggia and large sun balcony, complete offices. Central heating throughout. Aga cooker. Main electricity and power. Company's water. Double garage (heated), workshop laboratory, lodge, and other useful outbuildings. Matured and well-stocked gardens. Productive orchard, kitchen and fruit gardens, grassland, in all about

16 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

By order of the Executors.

BOSLOE, MAWNAN SMITH, CORNWALL

6 miles Falmouth, 12 miles Truro, enjoying a delightfully elevated position on the coast facing south.

OVERLOOKING THE ESTUARY OF THE WELL-KNOWN HELFORD RIVER

A charming House of considerable architectural merit.

**LEASE OF ABOUT 10 YEARS HELD AT A RENTAL OF £500 PER ANNUM FOR DISPOSAL OR FREEHOLD WOULD BE SOLD**

Personally inspected and confidently recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

LOVELY OLD KENTISH MANOR HOUSE

Dating back to the 16th century, and probably earlier, carefully restored and modernised at a very great expense. Under 4 miles main-line station, just over one hour London.

A CHOICE AND UNIQUE SMALL ESTATE OF OUTSTANDING CHARM

Luxuriously appointed and in faultless order, leaving absolutely nothing to be desired.

Great Hall with king-post and raftered ceiling. 3 reception and billiard room, boudoir, 7 principal bedrooms arranged in suites, 6 bathrooms, wardrobe room, 5 secondary bedrooms. Most perfect offices. Central heating throughout. Main electricity and water.

Stabling, garages, 3 cottages. Self-contained flat.Delightful parklike grounds, sweeping lawns, 2 walled-in kitchen gardens, woodland and pasture, in all about **123 ACRES****Lease of 21 years held at a Rental of £350 per annum, rising to £400 per annum for disposal.****Moderate Consideration** required partly to reimburse the present Lessee for the very large expenditure made in the complete modernisation and redecoration of this property.

Personally inspected and very highly recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



HANTS—BERKS BORDERS

Exceptionally well situated amidst delightful unspoilt country. Basingstoke 11 miles. Reading 10 miles. London 35 miles. **AN EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF DISTINCTION**

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, good domestic offices. Main electricity, water and gas. Central heating. Splendid outbuildings with stabling, 2 garages. 3 COTTAGES. Old-established grounds. Formal landscape garden, partly walled kitchen garden, in all

ABOUT 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £13,000
SHOOTING AVAILABLE OVER 1,500 ACRES
Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

SURREY

Lovely position 30 minutes south of London.



A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Erected in the Georgian style. In excellent order throughout. 5 principal bedrooms, 3 staff rooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge, 2 reception rooms, domestic offices. Central heating throughout. All main services. Modern drainage. Telephone. Two garages and delightful garden with grass tennis court.

IN ALL 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD

For Sale Privately or by Auction in the spring.
Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (D1457)

EAST ANGLIA

Near main line station and market towns.

DAIRY FARM, 120 ACRES, WITH FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE

5 cottages, T.T. buildings, with all up-to-date appliances. For Sale lock, stock and barrel, including pedigree herd and immediate Possession.

Inspected by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

SUSSEX

PIG AND POULTRY FARM, 40 ACRES, WITH LARGE FOOD ALLOCATION

PICTURESQUE 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Cottage, and all buildings for intensive pig and poultry rearing.

Large turnover.

Inspected by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED FOR CLIENT

AN AGRICULTURAL ESTATE IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES

(North of Bournemouth particularly liked).

500-1,000 ACRES, with buildings and cottages, suitable for dairying and mixed farming.

VACANT POSSESSION ESSENTIAL.

No large mansion required.

Replies to MR. ECCLES, c/o GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

UNSPOILED ESSEX

Between the Blackwater and the Crouch, on a hill with fine views over the latter.



COMPACT, EASILY RUN RESIDENCE

Completely modernised and redecorated. Most up-to-date fittings, large rooms, ample cupboards, etc.

7 bed., 3 bath., 3 rec. rooms. Main water and electricity. Elec. Radiators. Modern drainage. Garages. Stabling. Barn.

INEXPENSIVE. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS

Kitchen garden, 46 acres productive arable land in vicinity.

TOTAL 48½ ACRES

(More land might be available adjoining house.)

Inspected and highly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE AND SONS, as above. (A5081)

BUCKS. NEAR AYLESBURY

In village, with bus service to Buckingham, Bletchley and Aylesbury.



Charming Red Brick and Stone Residence

Built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1700. In excellent repair and comprising hall, library, dining room (all panelled in oak), 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. All main services. Eight-roomed cottage. Gardens and grounds of about 3 ACRES, including walled kitchen garden. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

VERY REASONABLE PRICE

Details from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (C6767)

BEDFORD-BLETCHLEY

Good train service to both above towns.

MODERN HOUSE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 other rooms suitable as flat or nursery quarters. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garage. Outbuildings.

Garden 1 ACRE

PRICE £4,850 FREEHOLD

Full details and photograph of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above (BX497).

Shooting over 450 acres.

OXON—NEAR BANBURY

Hunting with Heythrop and Warwickshire Hunts.

STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

containing 8 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, servants' bedrooms. Central heating. Main electricity. Estate water supply. Stabling. Garage. **14 ACRES** of delightfully laid-out grounds, with tennis courts and lake **TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ON LEASE**

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (C6102)

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE

*On fringe of Seven-side village.
Central for Stroud and Gloucester.*



CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE on 2 floors. Three reception, staff sitting room, 5 beds., 2 baths, and dressing room. Main services. Garage, stabling. Exceptionally good cottage with 5 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Well stocked and nicely timbered gardens. A most appealing small country home of distinctive character.

JUST ON 3 ACRES. £7,500

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel: REGent 2481.

BUCKS

*Good sporting and riding district.
Central for the Whaddon Chase.*



SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WITH SPACIOUS ROOMS

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Fine old barn providing excellent garage accommodation; other outbuildings.

Matured and well stocked gardens.

1½ ACRES. £5,950

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel: REGent 2481.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

PANGBOURNE, BERKSHIRE

*Close to river, station and village.
Streteley 4 miles. Reading 6 miles.*



MODERN HOUSE in quiet situation. Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception, 6 beds., bath. Main electricity, gas and water. Garage.

Fully planted, matured garden of about 1¼ ACRES

FOR SALE AT £6,250

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel: REGent 2481.

TOTTERIDGE

Only 10 miles from Charing Cross. Adjoining South Herts golf course, with gateway thereto.



EXCELLENT FAMILY RESIDENCE

Well appointed, and possessing a charming interior. 3 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, fitted basins, 3 bathrooms, billiards room on top floor and 3 secondary bedrooms.

Central heating. Aga. Mains.

Garage. Delightful gardens with tennis court and swimming pool.

FOR SALE WITH 4½ ACRES

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel: REGent 2481.

NEAR NORTH CORNISH COAST

*Sheltered position between Padstow and Port Isaac.
Close to St. Enodoc Golf Links.*



ARTISTIC HOUSE (BUILT 1931), ARCHITECT-DESIGNED

Hall and cloakroom, lounge, dining room, sun room, 4 beds., bathroom. Basins in 2 bedrooms. Main electric light and power. Garage.

Nice grounds with stream, bog garden and paddock.

£6,750 WITH 2¼ ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel: REGent 2481.

"WEST LAWN," NEW ROMNEY, KENT

At one end of the village, quite secluded.



SMALL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Original panelling, heavy ships' timbers, plank floors, open fireplaces. 3 period reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (one with linenfold panelling), 2 bathrooms, model American kitchen. Fine block of stabling, garage, etc. Old-world garden, matured lawns, magnificent plane tree, large vegetable and fruit garden.

IN ALL NEARLY 2 ACRES

PRICE £7,950 FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel: REGent 2481), and Messrs. FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton, Sussex.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

FACING SOUTH OVER FAMOUS GOLF COURSE AND COMMON

Bus service 5 minutes. Station 1 mile. London 20 miles.



MODERN HOUSE OF TUDOR CHARACTER

completed in 1916, mostly of old materials, and combining the charm of age with ultra-modern planning and convenience, to be run with a minimum of staff inside and out. All main services are installed, together with dual oil-fired automatic central heating and hot-water supply.

Galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 staff rooms, 5 bathrooms.

COTTAGE AND FLAT.

4 ACRES

Gardens of great diversity, including every desirable feature, and all in splendid order, calling for no expenditure.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.



GENUINE TUDOR MANOR

In unique position enjoying rural amenities, only 15 miles out, and within half a mile of two Tube stations.



The beautiful old house has recently been completely restored and modernised, and can be occupied without further outlay.

Entrance hall with oak timbering, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms and 2 modern bathrooms. Well fitted offices. Main services installed.

Picturesque old barn and outbuildings.

ABOUT 12 ACRES, including walled garden, orcharding and paddocks.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

IN GRAND HUNTING COUNTRY.

WARWICK-NORTHANTS BORDERS

FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE

Beautifully placed with fine southerly view, high up, and within easy reach of good train services.

The house is believed to date from 1781, and contains 4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms and convenient offices.

MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY AND DRAINAGE.

FIRST-CLASS HUNTER STABLING.

GARAGES FOR FIVE.

TWO COTTAGES.

ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

SURREY HILLS

Unspoilt position with bus service near. Choice of two good train services to London in 35 minutes.



PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, exceptionally well appointed and in excellent order, needing no expenditure. 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, breakfast room and very convenient offices. All main services connected. Garage for 2 cars. Gardens of **1½ ACRES**

Very fine tennis court. Orchard and kitchen garden. Fine specimen and flowering trees ensure privacy.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344/5/6/7/8

(Established 1799)
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

NEAR ESHER

adjoining Arbrook Common.

MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 STAFF ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.

MAIN SERVICES.



CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £11,500

(Subject to Contract.)

Particulars from: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Central 9344 5 6 7 8

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

KENsington
0152-3

SURREY. NEAR GUILDFORD
Within very easy daily reach London.
EASILY MANAGED T.T. DAIRY FARM 50 ACRES



Excellent land with great scope for market gardening in addition. Nicely built House (easily added to if desired).

4 beds, 3 sitting, bath h. and c. Good offices.

Main services.

COTTAGE. Splendid buildings, tying 18.

FREEHOLD POSSESSION. SOLE AGENTS

VERY LOVELY 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE. Glorious position, convenient for Reading, Henley and Shiplake. Entirely modernised and absolutely perfect. 3 rec., 5 principal beds, maid's bedroom and bathroom. Excellent domestic offices. Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Lovely matured garden about 1 acre. Hard tennis court. Garage. **FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500.**

SUSSEX. MODERN GEM. 2 ACRES. Secluded position with long views; only a few minutes from well-known village and station, perfect repair throughout; very attractive and completely labour saving. 3 reception, 5 beds., 2 baths. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Splendid garage, greenhouse, and outbuildings. Lovely gardens with fruit cages, etc. **ELDERLY OWNERS REQUIRE QUICK SALE. PRICE MOST REASONABLE.**

RESIDENTIAL POULTRY AND PIG FARM. 1 TON 6 CWT. FOOD. Near charming village between Chelmsford and Bishops Cleeve and only 29 miles London. Picturesque Period House, oak beams, etc., modernised and completely unspoilt. 3 rec., 3 beds., bath h. and c. Main services. Good buildings. 9 acres. **BARGAIN AT ONLY £5,500.**

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

FAVOURITE PART OF WILTSHIRE

Easy reach of Marlborough.



CHARMING CHARACTER HOUSE

Some 300 years old, with all modern conveniences. Very suitable as small guest house. Electric light. Main water. Central heating. Aga cooker. Hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Gardener's cottage. Garage 3 cars. Garden bounded by River Kennet.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,950 WITH 2 ACRES
WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

PERIOD HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM

Between Dorking and Horsham. One hour London.



Rich in characteristic features and completely modernised.

With all mains. Central heating. 10 beds., 4 baths., 3 reception. Garages. Cottage.

Lovely old gardens partly walled; park-like pasture. Perfect unspoiled country.

FOR SALE WITH 50 ACRES

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY WEST SUSSEX

Easy reach Pulborough. London 1 hour.



PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD HOUSE IN TUDOR STYLE

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices.

Staff cottage with bathroom.

Main services.

Charming grounds.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000 WITH 3 ACRES
WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE WITHIN 60 MILES OF LONDON

PREFERABLY SOUTH OR SOUTH WEST

GOOD TYPE OF HOUSE, GEORGIAN PREFERRED

5-7 beds., modern conveniences.

ABOUT 4-12 ACRES. GOOD PRICE OFFERED

"H." c/o WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

URGENTLY REQUIRED

IN WEST SUSSEX-HANTS BORDER

PERIOD HOUSE (TUDOR IF POSSIBLE)

4-5 beds., 2 baths., etc. Cottage. Mains essential. Garden and paddocks.

6-15 ACRES. ABOUT £12,000

"W.R." c/o WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE

Easy reach Basingstoke Station. 1 hour London.



CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

350 ft. up, facing due south, fitted with every modern comfort. Eight bed and dressing rooms (basins, h. and c.), 2 baths, 4 reception. All main services. Gardener's cottage. Garage 2 cars. Stabling. Matured gardens with hard court. Partly walled kitchen garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000 WITH 3 ACRES

The whole of the contents can be purchased.

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH

2 miles from station. Near village with bus service. London 45 minutes. Extensive views of South Downs.



SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

in a very choice position high up with lovely south views. 7-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large lounge, 2 reception rooms. Main services. Aga. Polished oak floors. Garage 2 cars. Old gardens with fine trees, hard court, paddock.

£12,500 WITH 4½ ACRES

Sole Agents: BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, Haywards Heath, and WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

NORWICH
STOWMARKET

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1. (MAYfair 0023/4)

HOLT, HADLEIGH
AND CAMBRIDGE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Within 1½ miles of Buckingham.

A substantially built country house eminently suitable for use as a

SCHOOL OR SIMILAR INSTITUTION

containing lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Main services, central heating. Useful outbuildings. Small farmery. Cottage.

ABOUT 32 ACRES

of level paddock land,

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above.

SURREY

Between Dorking and Guildford.

PICTURESQUE PERIOD COTTAGE

Beautifully modernised and in perfect order. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Main services. Constant hot water. Double garage and attractive garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above, and Messrs. WALLIS & WALLIS, High Street, Guildford.

WANTED

Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS are acting for a client seeking

A GEORGIAN OR QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

with 6/8 bedrooms, 3 reception, etc., together with land from 5 to 15 acres, within 1 hour of London by rail. Herts-Essex borders, Chilterns or Reading areas preferred.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

Details in confidence to the Agents, as above.

SUFFOLK—ESSEX BORDER

In the centre of the lovely Constable country with extensive views over the Dedham Valley.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

being well appointed and containing 3 rec., compact domestic offices, 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Every convenience.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Exceptionally attractive gardens.

Walled kitchen garden, also parklike paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE £9,000

Owner's Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 130, Mount Street, W.1 (Tel: MAYfair 0023/4), or at Market Place, Stowmarket.

GROSVENOR 2838
MAYfair 0388

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London

£6,750 FREEHOLD. OPEN TO OFFER

NEW FOREST

Brockenhurst near, easy reach Hants coast. Express trains to London.

3½ ACRES of easily run but attractive grounds, paddock, etc.

GARAGE, STABLES, 2 ROOMS OVER WITH SEPARATE GATED ENTRANCE convertible to cottage if desired.

RESIDENCE

of 7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 sitting rooms. MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

FREEHOLD

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROSVENOR 2838.) (Folio 17,546)

NORFOLK - SUFFOLK BORDERS

£5,000 WILL PURCHASE

AN EXCEPTIONALLY NICE HOUSE

Easy reach Norwich, 5 miles Bungay, near pleasant village.



Hall, 3/4 sitting rooms, maids' sitting room, 5 bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage for 2. Stables for 4, etc. **ABOUT 3 ACRES.** Lawn, well stocked vegetable, flower and fruit garden, ORCHARD. POND.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROSVENOR 2838.) (Folio 17,556)

SURREY—NEAR HASLEMERE

ONLY £6,750 OR NEAR OFFER

Easy reach London. High up, lovely country.

COUNTRY HOUSE. 7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main water, gas and electricity. Garage. Stable. Cottage. Kitchen garden, orchard, wood.

ABOUT 2 ACRES, FREEHOLD

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROSVENOR 2838.)

SURREY—KINGSWOOD

Pleasant country, easy reach London.

£6,500 FREEHOLD

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in grounds of about **AN ACRE.** Easily run.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 2 good reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Rock and flower gardens, pool. Fruit and ornamental trees. Garage. Vinery, etc.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROSVENOR 2838.) (Folio 17,531)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Weedo,
London"

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND GUILDFORD

In lovely country just below the North Downs.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE ELIZABETHAN HOUSE

CONTAINING 6 BEDROOMS (SOME WITH BASINS),
2 BATHROOMS, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS. MAIN
ELECTRICITY AND WATER.
CENTRAL HEATING.



T.T. ATTESTED FARM OF ABOUT 88 ACRES
WITH MODERN BUILDINGS AND COWHOUSE,
2 COTTAGES WITH BATHROOMS AND ELECTRIC
LIGHT.
All in really good order.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (20264)

LEICESTERSHIRE—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BORDERS

In the centre of the finest hunting country of the Midlands. Market Harborough station 1½ miles. Fast trains to London.

THE GRANGE, GREAT BOWDEN

A pleasing stone-built Country House,
mainly Georgian in character.

with full south aspect and approached by
carriage drive.

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom,
domestic offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGES FOR 3 CARS.

4 LOOSE BOXES, 2 STALLS, CORN STORE.



Walled garden, lawns, 2 paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES

Extra pastureland adjoining of about 25 acres,
and range of 6 loose boxes.

AVAILABLE WITH VACANT
POSSESSION

Further land (let) up to a total of about 125
acres and including Grange Farm, could be
purchased.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION as a whole or in lots (unless previously sold) in February at Market Harborough

Printed particulars (when ready) from: Solicitors, Messrs. LATHAM, NEW & SMYTH, Melton Mowbray (Tel. 12). Land Agents: GREVILLE-HEYGATE & Co., Market Harborough (Tel. 2467). Joint Auctioneers: REES-REYNOLDS & HUNT, 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. (HOLborn 8544). JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (MAYfair 6341).

By direction of Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt.

CHARLTON LODGE, NEAR BANBURY

On the outskirts of village and 4½ miles from Brackley and 6 from Banbury. Hunting
with the Grafton and Bicester.

THE COMFORTABLE MANOR HOUSE

Solidly built of stone, approached by drive and overlooking beautiful park-like lands.



It contains hall, study and
3 reception rooms, cloak-
room and lavatory, 11 bed.
and 2 dressing rooms, 6
bathrooms, day and night
nurseries, and excellent
offices.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT
CENTRAL HEATING.
AMPLE WATER.
MODERN DRAINAGE.

Attractive gardens and
grounds, inexpensive to
maintain; 3 well-stocked
stream-fed lakes or fish
ponds.

Picturesque cascade. Woodland walks. Walled kitchen garden.
Full-size squash court. 4 cottages (one let). The Small Home Farm of 37 acres com-
prising cowhouse for 8-10, granary, etc., is let.

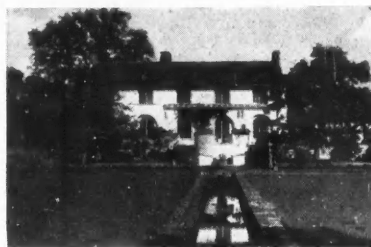
THE WHOLE EXTENDS TO ABOUT 60 ACRES and IS FOR SALE
Further particulars of the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., who have personally
inspected and strongly recommend.

NEAR CHIPPERFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

DISTINGUISHED MODERN RESIDENCE LAVISHLY FITTED THROUGH- OUT. LATELY THE HOME OF A WELL-KNOWN ACTOR

Hall, large lounge, dining
room, morning room, cock-
tail bar, sun terrace, 6
principal bed. and dressing
rooms, 5 bathrooms, 4
secondary or staff bed-
rooms.

Modern offices. Centra
heating. Main water and
electricity.



Attractive gardens and kitchen garden. Paddock.

5 ACRES. FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (42062)

Telephone:

Horsham 111

KING & CHASEMORE

HORSHAM,

SUSSEX.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

HORSHAM. In excellent position, convenient for station and centre of town. **ATTRACTIVE MODERN BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE.** 5 bed. and dressing rooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, maid's room, kitchen. Garage. All main services. Matured garden. ¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD £6,750. (Folio 5255)

HORSHAM. In the lovely St. Leonard's Forest area. **AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE.** 9 bed. and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices, Aga cooker. Central heating. Main services. Garages and stabling, and other outbuildings. Cottage (let). Attractive gardens, paddock, orchard, etc., **IN ALL ABOUT 12 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £15,000.** (Folio 3253)

WEST WORTHING. In superb position on sea front. **MODERN BRICK AND TILED MARINE RESIDENCE.** 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, usual offices. Would divide as maisonette and housekeeper's flat. Well appointed with power points throughout. Central heating. Garage for 2. Well laid out gardens. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** (Folio 6395)

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDERS. Towards Guildford. The ideal Hunting Box or week-end establishment. **A FASCINATING TUDOR COTTAGE WITH WEALTH OF BEAMS.** Having 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2. Groom's cottage. MODERN BRICK AND TILED HUNTER STABLING FOR 6. **21 ACRES** of pasture and arable. All in first-rate order. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.**

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, Sussex. Tel: Horsham 111. (Folio 5775)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

WITHIN 1 HOUR PADDINGTON

AN ENCHANTING LITTLE EARLY 17th-CENTURY HOUSE

In a situation unruffled by traffic, some 300 ft. above sea level with distant view.

Entrance hall, and coat
lobby, 2 sitting rooms,
3 bedrooms (2 basins h. and
c.), modern bathroom,
excellent kitchen.

Main electricity, water
piped from neighbouring
private estate. Garage.

Useful outhouses.

Pretty garden, young or-
chard and pasture. Poultry
food allocation.



ABOUT 3½ ACRES FREEHOLD

Auction in February 1950 unless previously sold privately.

Joint Auctioneers: H. HEYNES & Co., 31, Dover Street, London, W.1 (REgent 0583)
and WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

BOURNEMOUTH

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS

BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON

ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S.
T. BRIAN COX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES, F.A.L.P.A.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO A CITY BUSINESS MAN.

READING, BERKSHIRE

Only 45 minutes by rail to London, 4 miles Sonning, 14 miles from Ascot.



**THIS DELIGHTFULLY PLACED
RESIDENCE IN PERFECT CONDITION**
Situating on high ground and within easy reach of the centre
of the town.

4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
CLOAKROOM, KITCHEN AND GOOD OFFICES.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

SEVERAL SHEDS. SMALL GREENHOUSE.

Beautifully matured gardens and grounds including flower
borders, lawns, rockery, productive kitchen garden,
fruit trees, etc. The whole covering an area of about

4 ACRES. PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.



IN THE LOVELY AVON VALLEY

10 miles from Salisbury. Close to a town.

300 yards excellent trout fishing.

PICTURESQUE 16th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE



6 bedrooms, bathroom,
lounge hall, 2 reception
rooms, kitchen and excel-
lent offices.

Main electricity.

Septic tank drainage.

For Sale, with 2 acres,
price £9,000 Freehold.

Or with HOME FARM,
buildings including tyings
for 18 cows, barns, bull and
calf pen, etc., 60 ACRES
fertile pasture land, and 2
cottages.

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD FOR THE WHOLE

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

NEAR HENFIELD, SUSSEX

Occupying a choice position commanding excellent views of the South Downs. Southdown
omnibuses pass the property. Henfield village 2 miles. Hassocks Station on the main
London-Brighton line 4½ miles. Brighton 9 miles. London 45 miles.

THE CHARMING DETACHED PERIOD RESIDENCE

Possesses much character, having been converted from an old Sussex Tithe Barn,
and contains many oak beams.



4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
magnificent lounge about
28 ft. 6 in. long with ingle-
nook fireplace, dining and
morning rooms, sun balcony
and terrace, kitchen,
scullery.

Detached timber
hungalow.

Detached garage and work-
shop. Main electricity and
water. Modern drainage.
The pleasure gardens and
grounds comprise a north
walled portion with lawns,
rose and flower beds, and to
the south spacious lawns
with flowering shrubs.

kitchen garden, soft fruit cage and fruit trees, in all ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

PRICE £7,750 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Joint Agents: Fox & Sons, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton (Tel: Hove
9201, 7 lines); R. G. EVANS & DAVIES, 118, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey (Tel:
Elmbridge 6467).

BETWEEN
WORTHING AND LITTLEHAMPTON

Occupying a magnificent position on the exclusive Kingdon Gorae Estate, about 2½ miles
from main line station, and within five minutes' walk of omnibus route.

CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE

Having own sea shore frontage and enjoying delightful views across the
English Channel.

4 bedrooms (2 h. and c.),
bathroom,
2 reception rooms, kitchen.

Excellent studio (formerly
5th bedroom and bathroom)
easily reinstated if desired.

BUILT-IN GARAGE.

Well - established garden
having direct access to a
grass promenade fronting
the sea shore.



PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel: Worthing 6120, (3 lines).

EXCLUSIVE POSITION ON SEA FRONT AT
WEST WORTHING

With magnificent views of the Channel.

West Worthing Station is less than one mile and has an hourly fast electric service to
London. Easy distance of good shopping centre and on omnibus route.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-APPOINTED
MODERN DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
(arranged as 2 Flats)

FIRST FLOOR:

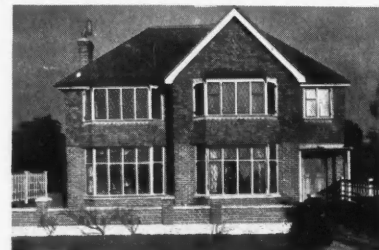
3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2
reception rooms, well-fitted
kitchen. Garage.

GROUND FLOOR:

2 bedrooms, bathroom, 2
reception rooms, kitchen.
Large well - proportioned
rooms.

Excellent decorative order.

All main services.

Small well-maintained
garden.

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF ONE FLAT OR POSSIBLY
BOTH, OR ALTERNATIVELY ONE FLAT ONLY WOULD BE SOLD

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing (Tel: 6120, 3 lines).

EDWALTON, NEAR NOTTINGHAM

Situating in one of the most residential and exclusive districts, about 3 miles from the centre of the city. Commanding views over the open countryside.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

"EDWALTON LODGE"

6 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, dressing room,
2 bathrooms, boxroom. Imposing oak-panelled entrance
hall, 3 reception rooms. Billiards room. Compact domestic
offices.

All main services. Garages for 3 cars.

Two exceptionally attractive semi-detached cottages.

Beautifully kept and fully matured pleasure grounds of
about 2½ acres, including picturesque rockery and water
garden, tennis court, ornamental rose garden, herbaceous
borders, productive kitchen garden.

Also 2 pasture and arable fields of about 13½ acres pur-
chased by present owner to preserve open views from
principal rooms of the house.

The whole covering a total area OF ABOUT 16 ACRES

PRICE £14,000 FREEHOLD. Vacant Possession of the Residence, Cottages and Grounds of about 2½ acres, on completion of the purchase.

Solicitors: Messrs. WELLS & HIND, 14-16, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham. Joint Agents: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; and at Southampton,
Brighton and Worthing. Messrs. W. H. HARLOW & SON, Station Buildings, Lower Parliament Street, Nottingham.

Bournemouth 6300
(6 lines)

44-52 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams:
"Homefinder," Bournemouth



ESTATE

KENSINGTON 1490
Telegrams:
Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Southampton
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

WOKING—BYFLEET

AN ARTISTIC AND FINELY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

Exquisitely maintained throughout. Pyrford, Surrey. An outstanding proposition. In a retired position, close to the West Byfleet Golf Course, about 1 mile village and station, 2 minutes bus route. Waterloo 40 minutes.

5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS (4 WITH H. AND C.),
3 BATHROOMS, NURSERY SUITE OF 3 ROOMS,
CLOAKROOM, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, SUN ROOM,
EXCELLENT OFFICES.
CENTRAL HEATING.



SOME OAK PARQUET FLOORS OR SURROUNDS.
MAIN SERVICES.
GARAGES 3 CARS.
SPLENDID MODERN COTTAGE (deferred possession)
producing £62/8/- p.a.
Inexpensive grounds.
ABOUT 1 3/4 ACRES
PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £9,750

Recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., Station Approach, West Byfleet, Surrey (Tel: Byfleet 149), and 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807). c.3

CLOSE TO BANSTEAD DOWNS AND CUDDINGTON GOLF COURSES

Enjoying a high and healthy situation, within easy reach of main line station, whence Town can be reached in less than 30 minutes.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

designed by an architect, constructed about 1930.
is replete with every modern convenience.

LOUNGE HALL, WITH CLOAKROOM,
WELL PROPORTIONED RECEPTION ROOMS
SUN PARLOUR,
6 BEDROOMS (4 WITH BASINS H. AND C.),
3 BATHROOMS.



MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGES FOR 4 CARS.

WELL-MAINTAINED GARDENS, with lawns,
flower beds, fruit trees, herbaceous borders, etc.

THE AREA EXTENDING IN ALL
TO JUST UNDER ONE ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 828). c.5

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT

In an unspoilt neighbourhood, convenient to a village, accessible to Lewes and about 23 miles from the coast.



A cottage-style Residence
with Company's electric
light, and water. Lounge,
dining room, 4 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms.

Garage, greenhouse, work-
shop and other outbuildings.
Attractive gardens with
variety fruit trees, fine
kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE

A GREAT BARGAIN AT £4,750 (near offers submitted).

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807). c.3

BUCKS AND HERTS BORDER

Easy walk to station, 45 minutes Town.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE



Good hall, 2-3 reception
rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, bath-
room. All Co.'s mains.
Basins in 5 bedrooms.
Two garages.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

Rockeries, Lawns, Revolv-
ing shelter. Kitchen garden.
Soft fruits.

IN ALL 1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £7,000

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806), or REG. G. MEADOWS, Estate Agent, Gt. Missenden. c.4

THE IDEAL COMBINATION SO OFTEN SOUGHT BUT SELDOM FOUND. A COMELY HOUSE AND FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS.

WEST SUSSEX

Convenient for Village. 6 miles market town and main line station.

RESIDENTIAL & AGRICULTURAL
PROPERTY OF ABOUT 62 ACRESCHARMING COMPACT PERIOD HOUSE
in first-class order.

3 RECEPTIONS, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS.
MAIN WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
GARAGE. STABLING.



T.T. BUILDINGS FOR 33 COWS.

OTHER FARM BUILDINGS—ALL
MODERNISED.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE.

2 COTTAGES.

FREEHOLD £16,500

Vacant Possession

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 809). c.2

GLOS.—WARWICK—OXON BORDERS

In delightful country, yet on a bus route to several well-known towns.

MELLOWED
GEORGIAN STONE-
BUILT HOUSE

4 reception rooms, 6 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 garages. Stabling. Loose
box, and fine barn.

Main water and electricity.
Delightful but inexpensive
gardens, and 2 paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 7
ACRES



FREEHOLD £9,000. VACANT POSSESSION

First-class order throughout.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 809). c.2

WEST ESSEX

1 mile between 2 lovely villages, 7 miles Saffron Walden, 18 Cambridge.

AESTHETIC ARTISTRY PERSONIFIED

CHARMING 16th-
CENTURY COTTAGE

Modernised and ready to
step into. 3 reception, 3
bedrooms, tiled bathroom.
Oak beams, inglenook fire-
places, period features.

Rayburn cooker. Main
water and electricity. Con-
stant hot water.

Old English cottage garden

OF ABOUT 3/4 ACRE



FREEHOLD £4,500

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 809). c.2

GROSVENOR
2861**TRESIDDER & CO.**
77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1Telegrams:
"Cornishmen, London"

SUSSEX COAST 1½ UP TO 40 (OR 90) ACRES
HIGH POSITION, splendid sea and country views, convenient access to town and rail. **GENTLEMAN'S MODERN RESIDENCE**, in excellent condition. 7 bedrooms (h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and lounge hall. Main services. Central heating. Garage. Choice flower and vegetable garden. **ABOUT 1½ ACRES**. More land if desired, also a T.T. ATTESTED FARM with farmhouse with 40 OR WITH 90 ACRES.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23,990)

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE. 6 ACRES
WILTS. CHARMING OLD HOUSE carefully modernised and in excellent order. Hall, cloak, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 5 best bedrooms, dressing room, 3 staff rooms. Main electricity and water. Esse cooker. Central heating. Phone. **LODGE, COTTAGE, garages, STABLING FOR 7**. Inexpensive gardens, kitchen garden and 3 paddocks.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (14,206)

OLD LOOSE COURT, NEAR MAIDSTONE

DELIGHTFUL POSITION, overlooking the Loose Valley, 2 miles Maidstone. **GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE** with accommodation on 2 floors, 7 bed., 2 bath., 3 reception. Staff flat, garage. Central heating and all main services. **3 ACRES. FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR.**—Joint Auctioneers: H. & R. L. COBB, 36, Earl Street, Maidstone; and TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

CAMBS-HUNTS BORDERS £12,500

DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 29 ACRES. Beautifully placed on the top of a hill with wonderful views. Main line station 2 miles. Excellent sporting facilities. Recently modernised with great care and now replete with modern requirements. Five principal bedrooms, nurseries, 3 staff bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room. Central heating. Main electric light and water. Lodge, cottage, garages, good stabling, squash court, hard tennis court. Delightful grounds easy to maintain and well timbered, pasture land, etc.—Joint Agents: DICKENS & Co., Old Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.3; TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (7989)

FAIRFIELD LODGE, FARNHAM, SURREY. FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, close to station. Hall 4 reception, 2 bath., 5 bedrooms (suitable conversion) All main services. Double garage. Large garden. **FOR AUCTION IN FEBRUARY NEXT, UNLESS SOLD PREVIOUSLY.**—Auctioneers: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

Chartered
Surveyors**EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS**

73, GROSVENOR STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

MAYfair 0016
(5 lines)

By order of the Mortgagees and of the Receiver.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.

AN ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE MANSION ON TWO FLOORS, WITH DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF NEARLY 4 ACRES



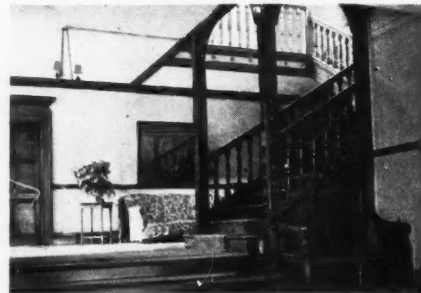
FRONT ELEVATION

Important main road position between Bromley and Beckenham. Valuable frontages.

23 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge hall, 4 magnificent reception rooms, extensive domestic offices, staff rooms, cloakrooms, etc. Central heating. **LODGE**. Outbuildings.

Established as hotel 28 years. LICENSED.

Also suitable for CONVERSION, SCHOOL, INSTITUTION, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION, WITH OR WITHOUT ENTIRE CONTENTS**By Auction (unless previously sold) January 26, 1950, at London Auction Mart.**

LOUNGE HALL

Auctioneers: EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above. Solicitors: CAPEL CURE, GLYNN BARTON & Co., 6, Hobart Place, S.W.1.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISONAGENTS FOR
THE WEST42, Castle St., **SHREWSBURY** (Phone 2061)1, Imperial Square, **CHELTENHAM** (Phone 53439)21, Goldsmith St., **EXETER** (Phone 2321)**GLOUCESTER 4 MILES. £5,250**

PEACEFUL secluded position on rising ground. **WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, 3 rec., 5-6 bed., 2 bathrooms. Elec. light. Esse cooker. Stabling. Garage. Barn. Pleasant garden, orchard-paddock, **3½ ACRES.**—Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

UPSET PRICE £4,300**STAUNTON HOUSE**

STAUNTON, GLOS (Monmouth 3 miles). **PLEASANT OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER** in village near bus. 3 rec., study, 5 bed., 2 bathrooms. Roomy cottage-annexe with bathroom and kitchen. Matured gardens and paddock, **4½ ACRES.**—Sole Agents and Auctioneers, Cheltenham (as above).

NEWBURY, LOWER BROADHEATH, NEAR WORCESTER. DELIGHTFUL 17th-18th-CENTURY HOUSE OF CHARACTER. High up, 3½ miles Worcester, secluded. Cloakroom, 3 rec. rooms, 5 bed., 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heat. "Aga" cooker. Gardens. Valuable orcharding, pasture, etc. **22½ ACRES.** Superior modernised cottage.—Sole Agents and Auctioneers, Cheltenham (as above).

ABBOTSFIELD, EXHALL, Nr. ALCESTER. S. WARWICKS WORCS BORDERS. CHARMING SMALL MELLOWED MODERN HOUSE, secluded, lovely view, near village, drive approach, facing south. Good oak floored hall, 2 reception, exceptionally good offices, kitchen-breakfast room with "Aga" cooker, 3 bed., small dressing room, bathroom. Elec. Lt. Garage. Attractive garden. **¾ ACRE. £4,950.** Sole Agents and Auctioneers, Cheltenham (as above).

STOURTON MANOR, Nr. SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR. S. WARWICKS/OXON BORDERS. GENUINE SMALL COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE, in lovely country near village, between Chipping Norton and Shipston-on-Stour. All in perfect order, much character, fine old timbering, mullion windows. Lounge hall, 3 reception (1 large), open fireplaces, compact model kitchen, "Aga" cooker, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Staff or gardener's flat with bathroom. Main e.l. Fine barn and buildings. Simple old-world garden and pasture-orchard. **3 ACRES.** Low rates. Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

BANBURY AREA. 6 ACRES. £6,250

CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER in quiet village. Five bed., bath., 3 rec. Main services. Outbuildings. Pretty garden and paddock.—Apply, Cheltenham (as above).

SOUTH DEVON. £6,500. IN AN UNSPOILT VILLAGE CLOSE NEWTON ABBOT. MOST ATTRACTIVE 17th-CENTURY MODERNISED MANOR HOUSE. Jacobean windows. 3 rec., good offices, 5 bed., bathroom (h. and c.), w.c. Main services. Garage and buildings. Attractive gardens and orchard. **2½ ACRES.** Low rates. Agents, Exeter (as above).

CHARMING WILTSHIRE MANOR FARMHOUSE Lovely unspoiled district. Good bus to town, 3 miles. Most enchanting little William and Mary house of character, 6 bed., 2 bath., 3 rec., "Aga" cooker. Elec. light. Central heating. Garage and stables. Productive gardens. **2½ ACRES. £7,750.** Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

MESSENGER, MORGAN & MAYCHARTERED SURVEYORS
8, QUARRY STREET, GUILDFORD. Tel. Guildford 2092 (3 lines).**EWHURST, NEAR CRANLEIGH, SURREY****AN ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

Constructed of brick, partly tile hung, under a tiled roof, situated in an excellent position, enjoying pleasant views.

6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, domestic offices, etc.

Main services.

ABOUT ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION**PRICE £6,000. (Offers considered.)**

SUITABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR GUEST HOUSE.

WANTED**SOUTH OR SOUTH-WEST OF GUILDFORD****A PERIOD RESIDENCE**

Containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, etc. Main services and attractive garden desirable.

Possession required in the spring.

PRICE ABOUT £6,000-£8,000

Please send details to the Agents, as above.

Est.
1870**WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER**Tel. No. 1
(three lines)**CRAWLEY, SUSSEX****SUSSEX**

In the heart of "Kipling" country, 3 miles Burwash, 12 miles Tunbridge Wells, 1 mile station.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE

completely modernised containing hall with cloakroom, inner hall, lounge with Ingle-nook fireplace, dining room, 4 principal bedrooms, bathroom, 2 attic rooms, excellent domestic offices, kitchen with Aga cooker, scullery pantry, larder. Detached garage for 2 cars, useful outbuildings. Delightfully timbered old world gardens and grounds are a feature. Paddock and meadow

IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES

Central heating, well water, modern drainage.

VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE FREEHOLD £9,250**SURREY. LOVELY LINGFIELD**

EXCEPTIONALLY PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 6½ ACRES Close to racecourse. Good business trains to London taking under one hour. 3 miles East Grinstead.

The accommodation comprises 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms. Modern well-lighted domestic offices including maids' sitting room. All main services and full central heating. Cottage. Double garage, loose box, etc. ery attractive grounds, En-Tout-Cas tennis court. Matured kitchen garden and orchard, heated greenhouses. In all

ABOUT 6½ ACRES**FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. RALPH, PAY & TAYLOR and Messrs. WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER. Tel. Crawley 1 (3 lines).

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

REgent 0911 (2 lines)
REgent 2858 and 0577

ESSEX HIGHLANDS

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE FOR EARLY SALE

25 miles from the City amidst glorious and rural surroundings, away from all present and prospective development.



The Residence, which faces south and south-west, stands on a knoll, commands wonderful views and is in the centre of a park encircled by its own lands of about 23½ acres, including a farm (let), lodge, cottage and farmhouse, together with ample buildings. The residence contains hall and 3 sitting rooms, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, kitchen with 4-oven "Esse" cooker; main electricity and power; central heating; ample water; stabling and garages; walled garden. **EARLY POSSESSION (EXCEPT OF PORTIONS LET) Would sell with about 27 Acres with 2 Cottages** Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22557)

1½ HOURS LONDON

Newmarket 28 miles. Fine views.

EXCELLENT GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A SMALL PARK

4 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Main water and electricity, central heating. Aga. Stabling; garages; 2 cottages. Squash court. Lovely gardens. Market garden. Hard court. Parkland.

IN ALL NEARLY 30 ACRES
FREEHOLD £12,500

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.22314)

HOLT END, ASHFORD HILL, NEAR NEWBURY

Between Newbury and Basingstoke, convenient for Kingsclere, 250 feet up, near village, ½ mile from hourly bus service.



IN ALL ABOUT 6½ ACRES PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, as above.

3 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms (all with basins and 5 with fitted wardrobe cupboards), 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Central heating. "Esse" cooker. Abundant water (main available). Garage and other buildings. Delightful grounds, woodlands and paddock.

WESTERN MIDLANDS
EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

within comfortable reach of Manchester, Birmingham and Derby.

GOOD HOUSE

commanding distant views and now occupied as two separate units.

Accredited Farm with good buildings including fine cowhouse for over 40. Electric light and ample water. Over 80 ACRES of capital land—mostly grass. Two Cottages.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. PRICE £16,500.

Apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.23488)

MID-HAMPSHIRE

PERIOD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

together with 1/3rd mile of private trout fishing.

£15,000 OR OFFER

Hall and sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms (all with basins), 4 bathrooms, 2 attics (with basins).

Main electricity; central heating throughout. Stabling and Garage.

4 cottages (2 new). Charming timbered gardens, also land, total area about 24 ACRES.



Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.22028)

DEVON (NEAR DORSET COAST)
MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE OF 15 ACRES

350 feet up on gravel soil.

GOOD MODERN HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed. and dressing rooms (4 basins), 3 bathrooms, servants' sitting rooms, etc. "Esse" cooker.

MAIN ELECTRICITY
CENTRAL HEATING

2 good cottages. Lovely gardens and pasture land.

REASONABLE PRICE

Full particulars from Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20887)

WILTSHIRE

HISTORICAL SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

350 feet up, southern aspect, beautiful views; bus passes hourly.

Everything in splendid order; lofty rooms.

4 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms (all with basins), 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, "Esse" cooker. Central heating, electric light, main water.

Cottage, stabling and garage; dairy.

Most moderate price accepted for quick sale



ABOUT 13 ACRES

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.12624)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1.

(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1

(REgent 4685)

KENT

Situate close to small old-world village near Maidstone.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



PRICE £5,900

Recommended by MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

THIS VERY NICE
GEORGIAN HOUSE

having modern conveniences including main electricity. It has hall, drawing room, dining room, small study, 5 or 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, etc.

2 GARAGES.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE with 3 bedrooms.

Attractive garden of about 1 ACRE with walled kitchen garden, etc.

Close to well-known school for boys.

SURREY. ESHER

On the high ground with extensive view.

MODERN FARMHOUSE-STYLE RESIDENCE

With hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms bathroom, etc. Oak floors. MAIN SERVICES.

Garage.

Attractive gardens of about 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

HERTS

Unique position, commanding extensive views. Convenient for station and shops. 13 miles from Town, close to Potters Bar.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

With lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, tiled bathroom.

Brick-built garages (3 cars).

Staff flat of 4 rooms and bathroom.

Attractive gardens of about 3 ACRES with hard tennis court, etc.

FREEHOLD £10,500

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1.

WINCHESTER

OWNER GOING ABROAD.

JAMES HARRIS & SON

Tel. 2355

WINCHESTER

Nearly 300 ft. above sea level in an excellent residential district. London 1½ hours.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE DISTRICT

2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS,

3 BATHROOMS,

MAID'S SITTING ROOM,

USUAL OFFICES.

BUILT-ON GARAGE BLOCK WITH
SEPARATE STAFF FLAT.

Architect designed and exceptionally well equipped.



MANOR COTTAGE, SLEEPERS HILL, WINCHESTER.

Main water, gas and electricity.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

TWO GARAGES.

CHARMING GROUNDS, 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.

AUCTION, JANUARY 20, 1950

(unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WALTERS & Co., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester. Tel. 2355.

Tel:
GERRARDS CROSS
2094 and 2510

HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I.

ESTATE OFFICES: BEAONSFIELD, GERRARDS CROSS AND AT EALING, LONDON, W.5

BEAONSFIELD 249
EALING 2648/9

JUST IN THE MARKET

FULMER, BUCKS

Gerrards Cross Station 2½ miles.
In protected country.

A CHARMING FREEHOLD 16th-CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE



In delightful rural setting, yet only short walk of the picturesque village and bus route.

2 reception rooms, kitchen and scullery, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Lovely grounds of ½ ACRE

Garage.

Main electricity and water.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION
By private treaty or Auction later.

Owner's Agents: HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2094).

PENN, BUCKS

Beaconsfield Station 3 miles.

"HAMPDEN"

AN INTERESTING OLD HOUSE IN VILLAGE, 500 FT. UP

Commanding glorious views and on bus route to station.

3 reception rooms, study, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage.

Terraced gardens of about ¼ ACRE (open country beyond).

All services.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE
WITH VACANT
POSSESSION



AUCTION JANUARY 21, 1950
(Unless sold by private treaty.)

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I., Beaconsfield (Tel. 249).

SUNNINGHILL, BERKS
Ascot 818

MRS. N. C. TUFNELL

ASCOT, BERKS
Ascot 545

ASCOT, BERKSHIRE

Close to Ascot Race Course. Convenient to omnibus route and trains to London.

A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE



12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Oak floors. Convenient tiled domestic offices. Central heating. Main services.

Garage for 3 cars. 2 cottages. 13 ACRES of beautiful grounds.

PRICE £4,250, or offer.

Crown Lease 25 years unexpired.

IDEAL FOR CONVERSION, OR AS A PRIVATE HOUSE, SMALL SCHOOL OR NURSING HOME

Sole Agents: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above, and Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

By direction of Mrs. M. North.

HILLSBOROUGH, ASCOT

A WELL-SITUATED HOUSE WITH VIEWS ACROSS THE RACE COURSE

Close to omnibus route and excellent train service.

6 principal and 3 staff bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and billiards room, domestic offices, servants' hall. Main electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating.

Garage. Cottage.

5 ACRES

Crown Lease expiring April 1976.

For Sale by Auction (if not sold previously) on Wednesday, February 8, 1950.

Solicitor: J. M. DICKINSON, Esq., 46, Abingdon Street, Blackpool.
Auctioneer: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.



11, Duke Street,
St. James's, S.W.1.

MURRAY-LESLIE & PARTNERS

Tel:
WHITEHALL 0288.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS—600 FT. UP

In position safe from building encroachment.

ATTRACTIVE MANOR HOUSE OF JACOBAN CHARACTER



Comprising galleried hall, reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff rooms and usual offices. Large garage and excellent outbuildings.

Pleasant old-world garden, inexpensive of upkeep.

MAIN SERVICES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

APPROXIMATELY 4½ ACRES
FREEHOLD £8,250

Full particulars from the Sole Agents, MURRAY-LESLIE & PARTNERS, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

A RESIDENCE OF RARE DISTINCTION IN UNIQUE POSITION

LOW-BUILT REPLANNED GEORGIAN HOUSE

Comprising 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, studio, good kitchen and domestic offices. One-fifth of an acre.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIFT.

Recommended as a residence without parallel. Designed for easy domestic management.

FREEHOLD £14,000

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1

(By the Park.)

A COMMODIOUS 18th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

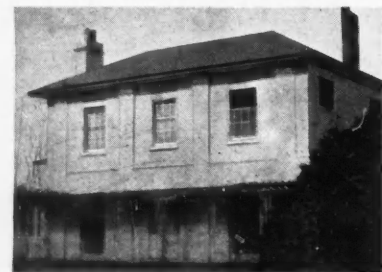
Full of attractive features. Superbly decorated and furnished in the style of the period.

LEASE AND CONTENTS FOR DISPOSAL OR WOULD LET FURNISHED

G. H. BAYLEY & SONS
CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS & ESTATE AGENTS.
(Established three-quarters of a century)
27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM. Tel. 2102.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR
Unless sold by private treaty in the interim.
"COURTFIELD,"

CHARLTON KINGS, NEAR CHELTENHAM



A WELL-PLANNED DETACHED RESIDENCE

in open situation, containing 4 bedrooms, dressing room, modern tiled bathroom, fine entrance hall and staircase, 4 reception rooms, ground floor offices, billiard room on garden level.

Excellent modern fittings.

Maisonette adjoining suitable for staff. Garage 3 cars. **IN ALL 2 ACRES**

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD

WEST SUSSEX

By order of the Executors. At a very low reserve.

WEST SUSSEX

PARSONAGE FARM HOUSE, BARNHAM

Close to main London line railway junction.

Old English Farm House
in need of modernisation.

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, box room, attics, kitchen and stores, granary and other outbuildings.

Kitchen garden and paddock with stream.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

Freehold for Sale by Auction with Vacant Possession, Dolphin Hotel, Chichester February, 1950.

Auctioneers: Messrs. WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD, 18, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 2478/9), also at 24, Station Road, Bognor Regis (Tel. 1180) and Swan Corner, Pulborough (Tel. 232).



SALISBURY
(Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at **RINGWOOD**
& **ROMSEY**

CHILMARK, WILTSHIRE

Salisbury 12 miles, Shaftesbury 11 miles, London 98 miles. In delightful surroundings between the Rivers Wylde and Nadder.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7 BED-ROOMS (3 h. and c.), 2 BATHROOMS, STUDIO, MAID'S SITTING ROOM, EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES. DOUBLE GARAGE AND WORKSHOP.



ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, GROUNDS AND PADDOCKS.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

Modern drainage. Central heating.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Full particulars from WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury (Tel. 2491/2/3) and at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants.

And at
ALDERSHOT

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

And at
FARNBOROUGH

WALCOTE CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER (Tel. 3388) FLEET ROAD, FLEET, HANTS (Tel. 1066)

WINCHESTER

In the immediate cathedral area and close to the college.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 4 reception rooms, compact offices.

SUNKEN GARDEN.

GARAGE.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents. Winchester Office.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE THIS SMALL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE



is very conveniently situated for church, shops, bus routes, cinema and main line station (50 minutes Waterloo). 4 bedrooms, large bathroom, 3 sitting rooms, cloakroom. Ideal boiler for hot-water supply. Garage. Main drainage. Electric light and power. Gas and water. Small shady garden.

ONLY £4,250 FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE

WITH VIEWS ACROSS ITCHEN VALLEY

Winchester 4 miles.

MODERN DETACHED LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Usual offices

TWO GARAGES.

Paddock and grounds of 3 ACRES

MAIN SERVICES. MODERN DRAINAGE.

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

Winchester Office.

BEACONSFIELD (Tel. 600)
BURNHAM (Tel. 300)

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GERRARDS CROSS (Tel. 2277/8)
FARNHAM COMMON (Tel. 300)

IN UNSPOILED COUNTRY, 3 MILES FROM GERRARDS CROSS, COMPLETELY SECLUDED AND PROTECTED BY GREEN BELT RESERVATIONS.

THE WELL EQUIPPED COUNTRY HOUSE

known as

FULMER RISE

with lovely views over the Alderbourne Valley

Approached by drive and containing 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms. Compact offices. Oak floors to ground floor rooms.

High quality sanitary equipment.

Fitted basins in bedrooms.



MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.
COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE FOR THREE.
GARDENER'S FLAT.

Established grounds of great natural beauty, with pleasure gardens, kitchen garden and woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES

PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION ON FEBRUARY 1.

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Gerrards Cross. Tel. 2277/8.

Lincoln House,
83, Manor Road,
Wallington, Surrey.

LINCOLN & CO., F.V.I.

Telephone:
Wallington
6601 (3 lines).

THE SPECIALISTS IN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT SURREY

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Within easy reach of Town and country.

CHARMINGLY SITUATED IN A MUCH FAVOURED SURREY DISTRICT



Designed on spacious lines and affording ideally planned accommodation.

Superb through lounge, panelled dining room, breakfast room, 5 fine bedrooms, excellent tiled offices. Detached garage.

The many superlative features include oak parquet flooring. Washbasins in bedrooms. Tiled fireplaces of tasteful design. Central heating.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE, WELL-MATURED GROUNDS OF OVER ½ ACRE

Strongly recommended by the owner's Sole Agents, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

ST. JOHN SMITH & SON

CHARTERED SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS, SEAFORD, SUSSEX (Tel. 2587)

By direction of Executors.

EAST BLATCHINGTON, SEAFORD, SUSSEX

In this charming old-world village street. 1½ hours from London (Electric line).

SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

"THE COTTAGE"

East Blatchington.

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices.

Garage. Greenhouse.

CHARMING WALLED GARDEN.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) on Thursday, January 19, 1950.

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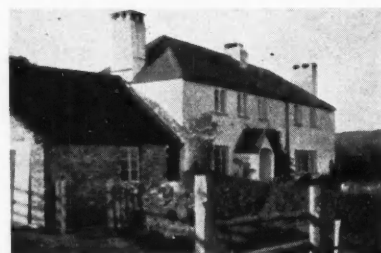
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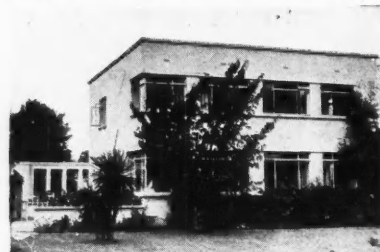
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DORSET. IWERNE MINSTER. Picturesque old-world Thatched Residence on the fringe of this delightful village. Five bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, large lounge/hall, open dog grate, good domestic offices. Garage, detached brick building now containing 3 rooms, easily converted cottage, 3 acre well cultivated land. Price £6,800 freehold. (Ref. 2/Q. 3241)

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CVII No. 2764

JANUARY 6, 1950



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Mrs. Christopher Soames, the wife of Captain Christopher Soames, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill

COUNTRY LIFE

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IN GRANDFATHER'S DAY

SIR JAMES SCOTT WATSON is perhaps our most able exponent of agricultural science applied to practical farming, and he gave the Farmers' Club on Monday some good points in answer to those who argue that the agricultural expansion programme, and particularly high tillage acreage year after year, will rob our soil of fertility. Sir James is the Chief Scientific and Agricultural Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, and he knows what is in the mind of Whitehall about cropping targets. He made an effective comparison between the farming pattern that they make up with the pattern of the early seventies of the last century when, as now, the standard of nutrition of our people depended largely on the efforts of our own farmers. The cropping targets set for 1952 require British farmers to grow rather less wheat, the same acreage of barley and slightly more oats than their grandfathers did in 1873. The total cereal acreage would be 500,000 acres less. The potato acreage would be more than doubled and the root crops considerably less, making a total tillage acreage of 2,642,000 acres in 1952, compared with 2,963,000 in 1873. The two patterns are broadly much alike.

It is often said that in the Golden Age of British agriculture, which ended in the 'seventies, our grandfathers kept more livestock and therefore produced more farm-yard manure than we do to-day. This is true of particular areas, for instance the downland farms of southern England, from which folded sheep have almost disappeared. It is true also that the proportion of dairy cattle has greatly increased and that the milking cow is a much less efficient maker of muck than the beef steer. But taking all the livestock figures together the numbers are much larger than eighty years ago.

In the 'seventies rents were very high and wages were very low. There was thus a strong incentive to get high output for every acre, even if this meant low productivity in terms of labour. Many things were possible and profitable in those days that would be ruinous at present wage rates. Corn crops as well as roots were meticulously hand weeded. Much labour was applied to the proper conservation of farm-yard manure and waste organic matter. Well-tried crop rotations could be strictly followed. On the other hand we have many resources which our grandfathers lacked. We have greatly increased supplies of all fertilisers; power tackle that enables much more thorough tillage; chemical weed killers, fungicides and insecticides; and strains of herbage plants that not only provide better pastures but also make a ley a far more efficient means of building up fertility.

So far as organic fertility is concerned Sir James Scott Watson commended the ploughing

in of a well-balanced sward, that is alternate husbandry, as the best all-round way of keeping arable land in good heart, and he condemned selling or burning straw. The gist of the matter is that if farmers adhere to reasonable crop rotations and make reasonable use of organic wastes they need not fear that a high tillage acreage will result in any progressive deterioration of their land. In the changed conditions of to-day they have to be as good farmers as their grandfathers.

BY THE WEBBURN

I

*THE dell is rich with rustled wings:
A hundred hidden voices raise
Their ceaseless sounds of simple praise;
The stream for ever onward sings
Of happiness and quiet things.*

II

*So should the stream of this life be
With songs of freedom, strength, and play,
A passing rapture day by day,
A silvered sharing and a plea
For music's gift unfadingly.*

GORELL.

A COUNTRY CODE

IT is not altogether easy to suggest the lines on which the new National Parks Commission should draw up its "code of conduct for the guidance of persons visiting the countryside." In a sense it is very largely a part of the whole problem of public manners, which have certainly not improved in the general gregariousness of life in an over-populated modern State and are apt to be worst in the helter-skelter of town life. Still, the Road Code has certainly achieved useful results—though with an element of compulsion somewhere in the background—and our orderly bus queues are said to be the admiration of foreign visitors. And, though there is an obvious element of "couldn't care less" in the carelessness of the townsman visiting the country, there is also much pure forgetfulness of recognised but unaccustomed duties; a very definite proportion also of sheer ignorance—which everything possible should be done to dispel. As Lord Carrington told the Central Landowners' Association last week, if the countryside is to be thrown open to the extent contemplated by the National Parks Act, there is really no adequate safeguard for owners or occupiers of agricultural land or woodlands in the form of compensation for damage to their buildings, livestock, woods or implements. The difficulty in producing an effective Code will be to make it interesting, lively, and persuasive. A catalogue of rural "don'ts" which should be obvious to the meanest intelligence might well attract little sympathy and even offend urban susceptibilities: but some of the *real* reasons—for closing gates, for instance, to protect valuable cattle from infection—are within the comprehension of everybody who carries a ration book and habitually grumbles about the lack of meat and the smallness of the milk ration.

SCOTTISH WILD LIFE

WHILE the National Parks Committees were collecting their ideas, special committees of scientists and biologists were co-opted to assist them with advice on the steps to be taken to organise conservation of wild life and the areas to be treated in various appropriate ways. The special committee for England and Wales, it will be remembered, reported almost as soon as the Hobhouse Committee itself, and, besides prescribing the treatment of individual areas, outlined projects for a State Biological Service and for a Nature Conservation Board. When, however, the conservation sections of the National Parks Bill came to be explained to Parliament last year, it was discovered that the more elaborate plans proposed had been by-passed by the appointment of a "Nature Conservancy," whose exact functions were somewhat obscure and still remain so. Things are hardly improved by the appearance last week of the Report of the Scottish Scientific Committee, a Report which has apparently

been in storage for some time and retains all the terminology and proposed organisation of the English Report—published long before the National Parks Act was in existence. The Committee recommend the sites and areas of four "national park reserves," twenty-four "national nature reserves" and twenty-two "nature conservation areas." The last-named, being more largely populated, would apparently remain in private ownership; the nature reserves would be specially acquired—and largely uninhabited whether inside or outside a National Park. Among the most interesting of the reserves selected for the safeguarding of characteristic sites and of animal and plant communities of ecological importance are the shingle islands of the Tay and Tummel, the Black Wood of Rannoch, and Gruinart Loch. So far as the preservation of particular species is concerned, several areas have been selected as breeding grounds of the Atlantic seal—including Shillay and North Rona. Of the conservation areas the most ambitious project is for one covering half a million acres of north-west Sutherland.

THE QUALIFICATION PROBLEM

THERE is a steadily growing feeling among those who are interested in such things as against the choosing of players from the Dominions to play in our own domestic internationals at Rugby football. The feeling is in no sense a personal one against good players and good fellows, but there does seem something utterly illogical and absurd in choosing for a trial match for England four South Africans and one New Zealander. It is hard on other countries and it is perhaps harder still on those genuinely English aspirants who may be thereby deprived of international caps. This is not the way to encourage them. The fault does not rest with the Selection Committees, who naturally try to get the best possible fish into their net. It is the fault of a too lax system which has in the past allowed the most palpably flimsy qualifications to pass. An old Irish international suggests that "Scotland began it," but even if this be so it does not justify an imitation of such manoeuvres. Possibly no country is quite guiltless, and there was once a passionate Irish supporter who complained that his country's fifteen consisted of fourteen adjectivally qualified Protestants and one Jew. Let a man play for the country of his birth. It may here and there produce hardship, but it seems the best and simplest rule.

SALESMANSHIP INDEED

IT is a great thing to have a good conceit of ourselves and Englishmen, as we are often told, are a little apt unduly to depreciate themselves and their country. Sometimes it is with a pride aping humility that they confess to lacking those thrustful, go-getting powers of boosting and selling goods which they attribute to their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. Here is an example to prove how wrong they are. A certain Mr. Kendrick, an envoy of the British bicycle trade, saw in a barber's shop in Honduras six cricket "sets," bats, balls, bails, stumps and all. The barber, in answer to enquiries, explained that he had no notion what the things were, but they had been sold him by an Englishman. Mr. Kendrick himself had just booked orders for £1,500,000 worth of British bicycles in Central and South America and the West Indies, and was no doubt feeling justifiably pleased with himself, but he was something to prick the bubble of satisfaction. Who could stand against that unnamed Englishman? His was salesmanship with a vengeance.

CAPTAIN J. B. DROUGHT

WE record with deep regret the death of Capt. J. B. Drought, who for some years past had contributed regular articles on shooting to COUNTRY LIFE. His knowledge of game birds and shooting history was very extensive, and he was never at a loss to answer the countless queries submitted to him by readers. As a colleague he was the essence of courtesy and conscientiousness, and he will be remembered with affection by all who knew him. His last article will appear next week.



THE RIVER AVON AT CHARLECOTE, WARWICKSHIRE

E. S. B. Elcome

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By
Major C. S. JARVIS

IN connection with an American reader's query as to the necessity for the very drastic dog quarantine regulations of this country, on which I commented in these Notes recently, I have received a letter from a man who has spent much of his life in various parts of Asia and South America, and who holds the view that hydrophobia is an extremely rare disease, very much rarer than anyone imagines, and that the great majority of the cases reported are not true rabies, but an acute form of canine hysteria. He writes with considerable experience of the matter, seeing that he has been a dog-lover and a dog-owner all his long life, and states: "On three occasions I have saved valuable dogs from being destroyed, and their owners from undergoing the very unpleasant Pasteur treatment. On each of these occasions I treated the dog for hysteria, and cured it in from one to three weeks. Twice in the last thirty years I have had dogs in quarantine in this country, and after they were released I wrote a polite letter to the Ministry of Agriculture desiring to be informed how many dogs in the previous ten years had developed hydrophobia in British quarantine stations. My letters were ignored, because, I presume, the answer was 'None.'"

Whether my correspondent is correct in his assumption that officialdom's failure to answer a leading question of this nature indicated that there had been no cases of hydrophobia is a moot point, but it would certainly be most interesting to hear what the figure actually is. Many hundreds, possibly thousands, of dogs have experienced the quarantine ordeal since veterinary science discovered that there is such a thing as canine hysteria, and, if none of the many under official observation contracted real rabies, it would suggest that our regulations are unnecessarily harsh.

IN a crowded arcade in Bournemouth last month I saw a rough-haired terrier suddenly attacked by a violent bout of hysteria. After some ten minutes, during which its woman owner tried to soothe it, a veterinary surgeon

arrived to take it in a taxi to his surgery. Had the incident happened some thirty years ago, the police, instead of sending for a veterinary surgeon, would have cleared the arcade of the crowd and waited for the arrival of a man with a gun. The following day the newspapers would have had the head-line *Mad Dog Shot in Bournemouth*, and another case of hydrophobia in the British Isles would have been recorded.

* * *

DURING my last inspection of Stonehenge, which, as it is on the list of local sights, I am compelled to visit every time a friend from overseas comes to stay with me, I passed the time away by following the track up which the stones were dragged from the River Avon near by. Among other things I noticed that the traces of ancient excavations in the vicinity bear out the accepted belief that the big lintel stones were put into position by means of a ramp of earth. On the many occasions when I have wandered round the Pyramids, however, I have wondered if this ramp theory is correct in their case. In a travel book that I have just read, the author, who does not pretend to be an archaeologist, queries this generally accepted theory that the huge stones, some of them weighing forty tons, were dragged up a vast ramp of earth, on the ground that there are no signs of the extensive excavations that the construction of this ramp would have necessitated; nor has anyone advanced an explanation of how the colossal earthwork was removed after the Pyramids were completed.

* * *

THE desert to the north, south and west of the Pyramids is of a rocky, limestone nature and, though all the hollows are filled with drift sand, there is not enough of it in the immediate vicinity to make a ramp 500 feet high and covering an area almost equal to London, W.C.2, which the vast construction

would have needed. It must also be borne in mind that in the opinion of experts who have studied the question the sand deposits throughout the Libyan Desert are of more or less recent origin, so that when Cheops's Pyramid was built, the desert was probably very different from what it is now, and a sand dune was regarded as a quite modern and comparatively rare nuisance.

With regard to the removal of the ramp after the Pyramids had been built, I believe there is one theory that the soil was used to make the foundations for the existing road that runs through the low-lying cultivated area to the Nile opposite Cairo, but I also recall that one of the Khedives is credited with the construction of this highway, which has been regarded as a speed track ever since the first car came to Egypt. In conclusion, I can only say that the author is a very daring man to enter the arena and challenge the theories of that very conservative community, the Egyptologists, and I feel equally foolhardy in having ventured to give my uninstructed opinions on his remarks.

* * *

WHEN commenting in these Notes some months ago on the most efficacious treatment for dogs bitten by adders, I mentioned a small pocket receptacle which when unscrewed discloses a small but very sharp lancet at one end and some permanganate of potash at the other. An Australian correspondent tells me that on reading about this adder antidote, she bought one and commanded her husband to carry it always in his pocket, as the district in which they live is particularly snake-infested. The husband obeyed the command reluctantly, and a few days later came back to the house in a very bad temper, for the gadget had come unscrewed in his pocket just before he dismounted to eat his lunch. As the result he had sat on the lance end, driving it into his flesh up to the hilt, and declared with understandable exaggeration that the permanganate had burnt a hole through his pocket and formed a large blister on his leg—a most unfortunate accident, for which I feel I am partly responsible!

THE SACRO MONTE AT VARALLO

By EDWARD TUCKER

ONLY those who have visited the sub-Alpine valleys of Italy in the first dawn of spring can fully realise the freshness of the new life in these beautiful regions. Away southwards the season is already far advanced; the narcissi and violets in the Nemi woods are already wilting under the rapidly growing glare of the Roman sun, but on the southern Alpine slopes the anemones are waving in showers, primroses line the roadsides like crowds of spectators at a race-meeting, and the wild lilies of the valley hail Primavera with their penetrating scent. The great mountains that guard the north still lie in their winter sleep, but the snow is already departing from their lower slopes, and the mountain brooks, released from the ice, hurry on their rapid journey to the valleys. Over all hangs a sapphire sky, whose rich blue is reflected in the deep bosom of the rivers and lakes.

The remoter valleys are also attractive at this season, before the hotels open and the crowds of visitors arrive. The pathways are deserted save for some goatherd or cowman preparing to drive his flock to the higher Alpine pastures for the summer.

Occasionally one meets a small group of children, their hands full of sweet-scented violets, which they proffer for *soldi*. If the day is clear and windless, almost the only sound heard in these valleys is the dull roar of the river on its way to the lake, or that of some cascade hurling itself down from the heights into the cherry blossom in the meadows beneath. All these remote valleys are covered with shrines and crosses, some of them uncouth and crude, others more presentable, while at intervals one hears a distant church bell ringing the Angelus. It is against such a background that the Sacro Monte at Varallo is placed.

The electrification of the railway from Borgosesia to Varallo and the excellent motoring road that leads up the Val Sesia have now rendered Varallo much easier of access than it was a generation ago. But the pleasantest route by which to approach the town is to walk from Pella, on the Lake of Orta, over the Colma to Civiasco, a favourite little summer resort with charming country houses, where the downward road to Varallo begins. There is nothing in northern Italy more beautiful in variety of scenery than this walk, with the chestnut covered slopes of undulating pasture radiant with Alpine flowers in spring, and the splendid



PLAN SHOWING THE SACRO MONTE AT VARALLO, NORTH ITALY, IN 1671. (Left) THE PILGRIMS' PATH UP THE SACRO MONTE



view from the summit of the Colma of the lakes of Orta and Varese on the one hand, and the distant Alps, with Monte Rosa dominating the middle distance, on the other. Below Civiasco the town of Varallo, crowned by the Sacro Monte, comes into view as one rounds a bend in the road. Just before one enters the town, the peaks of Monte Rosa vanish behind the nearer mountains.

Varallo itself is picturesque and full of interest, and the climate is healthy, as the nights are cool even in the height of summer. An account of Varallo by Torrotti, published in 1686, states ecstatically: "Here can be enjoyed wines of the very finest flavour, trout as dainty as can be caught in any waters, game of the most singular excellence; in short, there is here a great commodity of everything sensuous and pleasing to the palate. Sometimes as many as ten thousand visitors come here in a single day, and yet there is no hindrance but they find comfortable lodging, and at very reasonable prices." And again: "Assuredly it is one of the wonders of the world to see here, especially during the summer, what a continuous *festa* or holy fair is maintained. Here you shall see pilgrims and persons of every description, processions, prelates, and often princes and princesses, carriages, litters, calèches, equipages, cavalcades accompanied by trumpeters, gay troops of cavaliers, and ladies with plumes in their hats and rich apparel; and at intervals you shall hear all manner of songs, concerts, and musical instruments, both civil and military, all done with a modest and devout cheerfulness of demeanour."

The attraction for all these numerous visitors was the Sacro Monte or New Jerusalem, on a conical hill immediately above the town. Its foundation was due to a Franciscan monk, Bernardino Caimi, a Milanese of noble family, who had been employed on important missions in Cyprus and the Near East. Full of zeal and devotion, he returned to his native country, and soon conceived the idea of reproducing in Italy a copy of the most important sites in the Holy Land. For a long time he sought in vain for a suitable site, but towards the end of the 15th century he came to Varallo, and having climbed the hill behind the town, then called La Parete, he was immediately struck by its resemblance to both Jerusalem and to a site that he had been shown in a vision while he was in the Holy Land.

Negotiations for the acquisition of the future Sacro Monte, with a concession of a right to build the New Jerusalem thereon, were begun at once and concluded on April 14, 1493. The first stone was laid by Scarognini, a Milanese *magnifico*, who cordially entered into the scheme, and at whose expense a Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre was completed.

with a hospice attached, where the founder and a number of Franciscan brothers came to reside in 1493. Caimi had planned a vast extension from this modest beginning, but died shortly afterwards; not before, however, the wider plans of the Sacro Monte had taken shape, and the pilgrims had begun to arrive. The New Jerusalem was not, however, completed until the end of the 17th century.

The ascent of the Sacro Monte begins immediately after the church of S. Maria delle Grazie, containing splendid frescoes by Gaudenzio Ferrari, has been passed. It is made, like the approaches to most Northern Italian sanctuaries, by a broad road paved with stones and flanked by Stations of the Cross. The path is shaded by chestnuts, and commands delightful views of the wooded hills rising one above the other. The old road is steeper, and branches off to the right, making a shorter cut; at the point where it again joins the main road there is a large wooden cross. Further up, a small level space is reached where an inn, shops and restaurants are grouped close to the splendid archway that forms the main entrance to the precincts of the Sacro Monte proper.

To-day there are more than forty chapels or oratories on the Sacro Monte, each chapel containing a group—sometimes very numerous—of figures modelled in terra-cotta the size of life or even larger, representing a scene of the Christian Revelation from Adam and Eve to the Entombment. Altogether the chapels house more than nine hundred statues.

Many of the groups are of very considerable artistic merit. The figures are coloured and occasionally draped with clothing, the resemblance to life being heightened by the addition of hair, and the whole effect is often most realistic. The walls of the chapels are decorated

with frescoes in addition to the modelled figures. The front of each chapel is open to the air through a wire grating, in which apertures are inserted where the subject of the "mystery" within may be perfectly seen in the position intended by the designer. Certainly the founders of these chapels aimed at realism; their idea was to bring the whole scene more vividly before the faithful by combining the picture, the statues, and the effect of a scene on the stage as a single work of art.

It is impossible, within the compass of a short article, to describe the chapels in detail, but some account of the three outstanding artists whose work may be studied there must be given. Of all those who worked on the Sacro Monte, Gaudenzio Ferrari, Tabachetti, and Giovanni d'Enrico are by far the most prominent.

Of these three, Gaudenzio, who seems to have made Varallo his main place of abode for many years, is the best known. In 1513 he painted the magnificent series of frescoes in the church of S. Maria delle Grazie at the entrance to the Sacro Monte, and his great Crucifixion chapel on the hill itself belongs probably to the years 1524-8. Of this chapel it has been said: "When we bear in mind that this was the first work of its kind; that it consists of four large walls and a ceiling covered with magnificent frescoes, comprising about 150 figures; that it contains 26 life-sized statues, two of them on horseback, and much detail by way of accessory, all done with the utmost care, and all coloured up to nature—when we realise what this all means, it is not easy to refrain from saying that the Crucifixion chapel is the most daringly ambitious



THE CHURCH (CHIESA MAGGIORE) WHICH CROWNS THE SUMMIT OF THE SACRO MONTE



FIGURES OF ADAM AND EVE BY TABACHETTI IN THE FIRST CHAPEL



FIGURE OF AN OLD PEASANT IN THE DEPOSITION CHAPEL

work of art that any one man was ever yet known to undertake; and if we could see it exactly as Gaudenzio left it, we should probably own that in the skill with which the conception was carried out, no less than in its initial daring, it should rank as perhaps the most remarkable work of art that even Italy has produced."

Tabachetti, who is hardly known to many to-day, is in some ways more interesting than Gaudenzio; he has all his colleague's love of beauty, together with a robustness and freedom from mannerism and repetition. His full name was Jean Baptiste Tabaquet, and he came from Dinant in Belgium. It is not known exactly when he arrived at Varallo, but by 1586 his great chapel on the Sacro Monte—the Procession to Calvary—was finished, together with those depicting the Temptation, and Adam and Eve. In this latter chapel, the first inside the archway of the Sacro Monte, the human figures (particularly that of Eve) are remarkably fine, and even the Serpent and the numerous beasts are quite pleasing. In the Temptation chapel, however, the animals are decidedly better.

Some regard Tabachetti's work in the chapel illustrating the Procession to Calvary as the finest work of all on the Sacro Monte, so far as the terracotta figures alone are concerned. The design consists of about forty figures of men, women and children and nine horses, all rather larger than life; and the work does not

seem to have been much repainted or altered since Tabachetti left it, retaining all its original freshness and vigour.

Giovanni d'Enrico, who was born about 1550 at the German-speaking village of Alagna, at the end of the Val Sesia, was an architect as well as a sculptor. Out of the great number of figures on the Sacro Monte that are attributed to him, we can only be reasonably certain that about fifteen are actually his own work. He cannot be compared with Gaudenzio or Tabachetti in unity of design, though it is impossible to deny that the sculptor of the Herod and Caiaphas figures was a man of great ability. He was also architect of the Chiesa Maggiore on the Sacro Monte, the large church that crowns the whole design, his plans being approved on April 1, 1614. One writer speaks of the church as finished in 1649, but the steps leading up to it were erected only in 1825. The cupola is covered with about 140 figures of angels, dating from about 1660, and the highly coloured frescoes give the church a most sumptuous appearance.

Both the sculptured figures and the frescoes in nearly every chapel on the Sacro Monte are well worth inspection. This is not always possible for those who can spare only a day, or part of a day, for visiting the Sacro Monte. They will be amply rewarded by confining their attentions to the first (Adam and Eve), the fifth (the vision of St. Joseph, remarkable for Tabachetti's magnificent sleeping form of the Saint), the eleventh (the Massacre of the Innocents), the thirteenth (the Temptation), the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth (Christ before Caiaphas and Pilate), the thirty-sixth (the Journey to Calvary) and the thirty-eighth (the Crucifixion).

Legend has been busy about many of the chapels from the beginning. For instance, at the twenty-sixth chapel (the Repentance of Peter) there is a statue by Giovanni d'Enrico of St. Peter in a portico, and over him a cock crowing. According to the legend, in July, 1653, a certain Lorenzo Togni, who was a drunkard,

dared to visit the Sacro Monte in an inebriated condition, and started to do the round of the chapels. A noise directed attention to St. Peter's Chapel, and it was seen that the cock had turned round and was flapping its wings with an expression of great severity, finally exclaiming in a distinct voice, and in the Piedmontese patois, "Drunk again to-day also?"

This performance was repeated three or four times, after which the bird turned round and again became immobile. The effect produced on the drunkard, it is said, was such that he could never again be prevailed upon to touch intoxicants, and ever since this chapel has been resorted to by people who wish to give up alcoholic indulgence.

One other similar story may perhaps be given, as the document claiming to attest its veracity is still in existence. At the thirty-first chapel (the Crowning with Thorns) a Flemish dancer, Bartholomew Jacob, was suddenly healed in 1646. While a ball was proceeding at the house of one of Jacob's ancestors, the last Sacrament was being carried along the street under the ballroom windows. Instead of ordering the dance to cease, the host refused to stop it, and presently the priest carrying the Sacrament and those present heard a voice saying, "Dancer, thou would'st not stay the dance; I decree, therefore, that thou dance for nine generations."

And so, the story goes, the unlucky host and his descendants did, until Bartholomew Jacob, the ninth in descent, who was still dancing when he started on a pilgrimage to Rome, came to Varallo in January, 1646. On approaching the Sacro Monte he suddenly became tired, languid and tremulous with so much incessant movement. By the time he reached the chapel of the Crowning with Thorns he fell prostrate, to rise again shortly cured of his affliction!

The whole of the splendid setting of this sanctuary, with its scenery, legends, chapels, frescoes, and sculptures, makes the Sacro Monte at Varallo one of the most interesting places in Italy from the artistic point of view. The idea of treating full relief sculptured figures with a view to pictorial rather than sculpturesque effect was a daring innovation, and the idea of treating a mountain as if it were a book, and illustrating it with a whole series of such groups, was more daring still.

I desire to express my indebtedness to Mr. S. Butler's work on the Sacro Monte (1890) and to the Rev. S. W. King's *Italian Valleys of the Pennine Alps* (1858).



FIGURES OF CAIAPHAS BY GIOVANNI D'ENRICO, AND (right) ST. JOSEPH SLEEPING, BY TABACHETTI

BATS IN FLIGHT

Written and Illustrated by JOHN WARHAM

THOUGH students of flight in recent years have produced first-rate photographs of bats on the wing taken under controlled conditions (Professor Edgerton's work in the U.S.A. is outstanding in this field), few, if any, Nature photographers seem to have succeeded in depicting wild bats in flight. Indeed, until the advent of the portable high-speed flash tube, such a task was well-nigh impossible.

Bats are elusive creatures, at the best of times, but with the pipistrelle, one can take advantage of two things—its abundance and its predilection for making most of its hawking forays within a reasonable distance of the ground. All the accompanying illustrations depict members of this species. Furthermore, these bats, like the roding woodcock, often follow an established circuit in their quest for food, though this may be modified according as the direction of the wind or other climatic conditions vary.

For my first attempt to portray bat flight I chose a small foot-bridge crossing a trout stream which was shaded by overhanging branches of willow and alder. Here, for several summers, I had noticed the appearance of a considerable number of bats in the "owl-light" at dusk. Pipistrelles were the most numerous, flying low over the water and swinging up to bank sideways with creaking wings (Fig. 2) as they turned about on reaching the bridge; higher up in the sky the larger and less erratic noctules were to be seen.

The pipistrelles were as abundant as ever one particular evening and no sooner had I assembled my rather cumbersome equipment than the early ones were winging their way up and down the river. Frequently, they came within a few inches of my head as I stood on the bridge poised hopefully, camera in hand. Several shots were made at their vague fluttering shapes, the sudden flash illuminating them and showing for a brief moment the position of their wings, but I knew only too well that most of these images would never register on the film owing to the great difficulty, not only of pointing the camera at the subject, but also of being shrewd enough to press the trigger at the moment when the bat was in sharp focus.

Soon the light began to fail and, as darkness came on, the dark forms of the bats were completely lost against the silhouettes of the trees, and although I tried lying on my back on the bridge so that, passing overhead, they stood out against the shading light of the sky, I was still unable to improve my shooting. The pipistrelles seemed to swirl by before there was time to act, and in any event the position was most uncomfortable. From three such evenings I had only one passable negative and yards of blank film to show for my efforts.

A few days after these discouraging

attempts, my attention was drawn to a bat flying past the front door of my house, which is situated on the outskirts of a small country town. This led to the discovery that at least three pipistrelle bats were making the street part of their regular beat, seldom flying higher than eight feet.

Here, on my own ground, my efforts were more fruitful. It was possible to operate the flash equipment from the mains, and many a twilight hour was spent "batting" in comfort, seated on a stool. Needless to say, my enthusiasm aroused a good deal of amusement in my neighbors, but as far as I could judge they regarded my behaviour as eccentric but harmless!

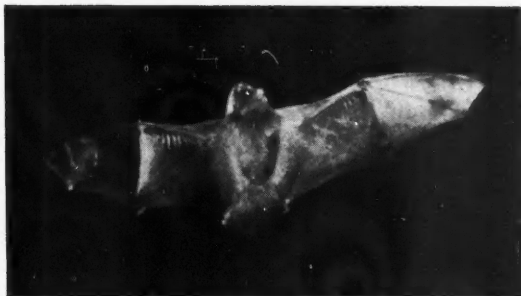
Though easier to tackle in these surroundings, the bats were still very difficult subjects: they appeared to ignore the light, but could certainly detect movements. To produce fewer than a dozen satisfactory negatives, about 150 exposures were made; and, naturally, operations had to cease when the animals disappeared—probably to hibernate beneath the eaves—at the end of September. Only for about half an hour in an evening was it possible to work; later it became too dark to see clearly, and the bats appeared to move to other hunting-grounds. No doubt with a photo-electric trip, even in the comparatively poor light prevailing, it would have been possible to obtain a much higher proportion of successes, but the great attraction with work of this kind lies in pitting one's wits against the inherent difficulties of the subject. There is a correspondingly greater sense of achievement in success if one has worked unaided by mechanical gadgets.

Quite often chases developed between the bats; they dashed around the houses and more by good fortune than skill, one negative did record two of them in the air together, as Fig 1 shows. In many of the pictures, the open mouth of the animal is visible ready to scoop up any unwary insect and possibly to send out the supersonic sounds whose echoes, picked up by the special sensory organs in the ear or nose, provide the bat with its remarkable ability to feel objects despite its poor eyesight. Figs. 3 and 4 show how the membrane between the legs appears to be used for steering—now opened wide, now disappearing as the legs are pressed together.

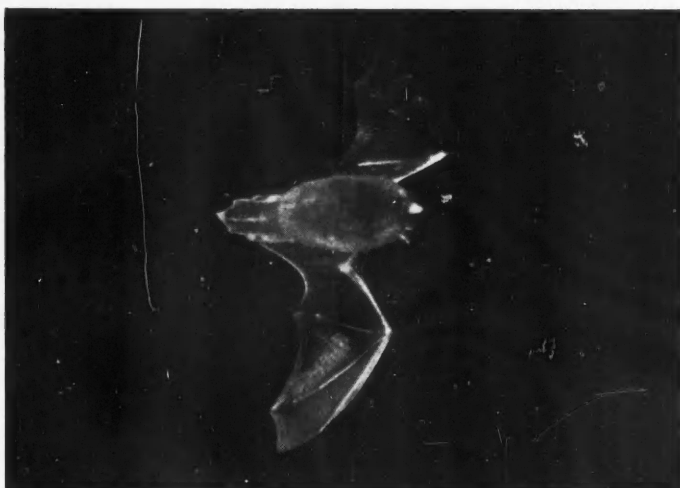
Even with its simple wings, having no slots, thumb controls or similar devices, the bat in the air can put up a performance which suffers little in comparison with a bird of similar size. Consequently, it is surprising that more attention should not have been paid to the mechanics of bat flight. Birds have been closely studied, but bats and insects, equally brilliant fliers, have surely a great part to play in revealing how safe flight can be obtained.



1.—PIPISTRELLE BATS IN FLIGHT. The one is chasing the other



2.—"SWINGING UP TO BANK SIDEWAYS WITH CREAKING WINGS"



3.—PIPISTRELLE FLYING WITH THE MEMBRANE BETWEEN ITS LEGS CONTRACTED AND (right) 4.—STRETCHED, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT IT IS USED FOR STEERING

THE OLD AND THE NEW BOTANY

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

WHEN I was a child there were two or three botanists of the older kind living nearby in the countryside. It was in the days when "botanist," at any rate in common speech, did not mean the expert in the herbarium at Kew or in the Natural History Museum or in the laboratory at one of the universities. The botanist was someone who knew the native plants of his neighbourhood or his county, perhaps a retired civil servant, or a clergyman, or a doctor; especially the country doctor inheriting by tradition something of his old character of physician, apothecary and herbalist combined. In my district of Cornwall the older people still remembered Jonathan Couch, of Polperro, doctor and naturalist and Fellow of the Linnean Society. He is known to-day chiefly for his *History of British Fishes*, for which he gained knowledge in the Polperro fish market. But as he went round the farms and the villages, his eyes were always open for this plant and that. Linnaeus himself, one may recall, was first meant to be a clergyman, and then, because of his interest in plants, became a doctor.

I spent many days of great happiness rediscovering plants in places where they had been recorded first of all by Jonathan Couch, and many days going here and there with local botanists who succeeded him. We would make deep explorations into overgrown valleys for royal fern, or stumble about among old hip-baths and derelict bicycles on the rubbish dumps of Cornish towns in search of foreign plants which for a while had found a home among the stench and the rats. With great pride I once took the reigning king of Cornish botany to the dump at Looe, where I had discovered four or five plants of *Scolymus hispanicus*, the golden thistle. It is an old garden plant, but since it is no longer so common, I thought, or at any rate I hoped, that the seeds had somehow made their way to Looe direct from the Mediterranean.

These older botanists were adventurers who delighted in discovery and identification. They preferred the rare plant to the common one; they were treasure hunters; and they are not to be despised. They mapped out the flora of England, and provided knowledge admirably useful to their more scientific descendants, amateur and professional, of the present day. I was talking about such men not long ago to a biologist at the University of Liège who had been listening to me lecturing on, of all the improbable subjects for a lecture in English in

that Belgian manufacturing town, the sculpture of Henry Moore. He was full of envious admiration for the amateur tradition in English natural history, for our local natural history societies, for the host of amateur botanists, ornithologists and the rest, throughout the English counties; and he wished that there had been amateur enthusiasms of the same degree in his own country.

I have been wondering—and there the point of this article begins to show itself, a little late—how those local botanists I knew thirty years ago would react to the studies of the intelligent amateur of wild plants to-day. And the wonder arises from a book one can obtain from the secretary of the Botanical Society of the British Isles at the Natural History Museum. It is called *British Flowering Plants and Modern Systematic Methods*, and is a report of a conference which the Society held last April on the study of "critical" British groups.

That needs some explanation. A child, while knowing that they are both primulas, can tell a primrose from a cowslip. They look as different as they are. The old local botanists, the discoverers and mappers of our wild plants, worked principally by look: a quick look for distinguishing plants of the same group which are obviously different, a closer look, maybe under a lens, at the flowering parts or at the fruits, for distinguishing species of a group which are not so obviously different. A closer look, but still a look; from the outside. And so (which is enough for most of us) plants have been divided at their species and the species given a name. For most of us, a dandelion is a dandelion, a dog violet is a dog violet, bramble is bramble, and wild rose is wild rose. But that is too simple. All who have used the old floras, such as Bentham and Hooker, know that there are groups in which one cannot so easily distinguish kind from kind, know that species vary, or seem to, and that there are sub-species, which if we take the trouble we can, perhaps, distinguish one from another by a very close and perhaps boring look at minute outer differences. Some groups, especially the brambles and the hawkweeds, some critical groups, are so divided and subdivided, so damnably difficult, that most of us, who like plants because they have flowers, and the flowers are deliciously coloured cannot really be bothered. But the botanist has to be bothered, and more and more amateur botanists do bother, as they did, amateur in conclave with professional, in that conference of the Botanical Society.



PERHAPS THE MOST BRILLIANTLY ACCURATE OBSERVER OF NATURAL THINGS OF ALL POETS: GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS

The look can be deceptive, as much so as if we started to divide each other into different species on the strength of our black hair and our blond, our snub noses and our straight noses, our hairy chests and our smooth. So the botanist begins to look *inside*. If for most of us (to give an example), cuckoo-flower is cuckoo-flower, still it does happen that some plants are lighter green, fairly big, and not very luxuriant, and others darker green, not so big, and decidedly luxuriant. Looking inside, the botanist finds an interior confirmation of the outside differences. The lighter green and the darker green have different numbers of chromosomes, the bodies which convey the hereditary material from one generation of the plant to the next; and so far as is known the darker green race is found all over England, the lighter green only, or mainly, in the south.

So even the amateur botanist of high degree comes to be more of a scientist, and less, in one way, of a treasure hunter, finds himself more concerned with cells or with the study of all the problems of habitat, less concerned perhaps with the treasure of the rare plant, more with a re-examination of the plants of every day and every walk. The President of the Botanical Society (who is also director of the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley) remarked when the conference began that studying critical groups enables us "to learn a great deal about evolutionary methods and especially the production of species and sub-species"; but I suppose he would not deny (and if he were a different scientist, he might not even think it worth denying) that the botanist's concerns nowadays do drain out some of the poetry which surrounded the old plant-hunting and exploration. I admit that he gave a psychological reason for studying all these intricate obscurities and the distinction of one species from another. He said that "there is a tremendous satisfaction in being an expert on something—whether that something is candlesticks, cigarette cards or eyebrights" (which form another critical group among plants). And he went on that "in the process of becoming an expert, one has the pleasure of tackling a difficult job, the pleasure of the chase, the pleasure of a detective trying to solve an intricate mystery—pleasures by no means the least noble open to human enjoyment."

I do not know whether to regret or to be glad of the draining away of the old poetry. I



"LONG PURPLES, WHICH ARE, AFTER ALL, *LYTHRUM SALICARIA*, LINN"

admit that the President of the Botanical Society has to attend to the beauties of the flower in his other role as a horticulturist. (And I do not think I shall be abusing private knowledge if I say that he happens to have an expert knowledge of English poetry.) I admit that I once spent a good afternoon at the Athenæum discussing with one of the most celebrated of botanists (in the new sense) which was the most beautiful of English wild flowers. But still, poetry is dangerous to the scientist. He has to keep his emotions in order, and when he uses words he has to be careful of ambiguous overtones. It is more his business to talk about the 300 native kinds of bramble and pronounce that "The tetraploids are not autonomous apomicts" than to quote *Hamlet* about Ophelia and long purples, which are, after all, *Lythrum salicaria*, Linn. All the same, if scientific development makes botany a more difficult thing for amateurs, perhaps it ought to do good in another way. It ought to save us from much of the looser poetry, the sillier sentimentalities of country pursuits. It becomes at least that challenge to expert desires, that challenge to the intellect.

But there is another thing. Scientific knowledge, and not only of the science of plants and the science of life, have for centuries been a box of treasures for the artist and the poet. How will it be for them, now that science has gone beyond common sense? It would be entertaining to have a catalogue of the scientific interests of the poets and painters now alive. But it might be disillusioning. Many of them in the past have known their plants, their birds, have been fascinated by physics, optics, astronomy, meteorology. I suppose the most expert

poet-botanists were Abraham Cowley, Crabbe (who liked nothing better than grasses) and Lord de Tabley. A knowledge of plants keeps thrusting lines of colour into those remarkable country stories by Crabbe. De Tabley not only wrote one of the county floras; he liked the difficult groups and wrote at least one delightful poem, *The Churchyard on the Sands*, in which the plants of his native Cheshire are alive. John Clare and William Barnes excellently employed

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their knowledge of the plants in Northamptonshire and Dorset. In our own day Andrew Young (who has perhaps seen as many of the distinct species of the English floras as anyone else) contrives to make good poems out of rare plants. And one must not forget Gerard Manley Hopkins, since he was perhaps the most brilliantly accurate observer of natural things of all poets of any country. Gray, of the *Elegy*,

was a devoted ornithologist. Constable, to name only one painter, delighted in geology. And it has been argued (very convincingly, I think), that his passion for cloud scenery and his skill in rendering it was not so much due to his childhood as the son of a wind miller as to his scientific study of cloud formation. There is evidence of his delight in Luke Howard's new classification of clouds, which seems to have keyed his work up surprisingly. From Goethe (above all) down to André Gide, writer after foreign writer has fed his writing with an appetite for natural history or science of one kind or another.

Writers and artists and the rest of us can admittedly go on taking pleasure in appearance and in natural beauty. But when the sciences go beyond common sense, when the study of a primrose begins to demand more than an inkling of the content of its germ cells, up goes the intellectual effort required, and down goes the common interest in the results; and pessimistically one may suspect that men are growing too clever for the bulk of mankind. Indeed, I am not sure that a portion of the celebrated "incomprehensibility" of modern art, whether in Henry Moore or Picasso (both of whom have earned reproof from the President of the United States as well as from a President of the Royal Academy) does not go level with the incomprehensibility of modern science. All the same, modern science may be proving too obscure not only for the common man but for the run, at least, of artists and writers of every kind. Deterred by the intricacy of the problems of life and matter, I suppose they may abandon the old stimulus and dwindle away too much into being mere brush-wielders, mere men of letters.

SECOND-HAND CHURCH FURNITURE

Written and Illustrated by J. D. U. WARD

IN his book on church benches the late Dr. J. C. Cox mentions that some of the bench-ends and part of the pulpit and reading desk in the church at Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire, came from Fotheringhay, and that other bench-ends and stalls formerly at Fotheringhay may be seen at Tonsor.

An interesting parallel to this division of old despised furniture may be found near Oxford. When the carved oak was turned out of Exeter College Chapel in the middle of the last century, some went to the village church of Merton, on the edge of Ot Moor (a few miles north-east of Oxford), and some to Long Wittenham in Berkshire, a few miles to the south-east. The

excellence of the work thus contemptuously rusticated may be judged from photographs of two samples, one in each church.

The quantity of interesting furniture, varying from good to fine, removed from Oxford chapels between 1660 and 1900 must be large. Reference to 17th-century oak formerly in Christ Church (the cathedral) and now at Cassington, was made in *COUNTRY LIFE* correspondence a few years ago. In 1671 15th-century oak was moved from Merton College Chapel, and early poppy-heads went from Corpus Christi Chapel in 1676. Dr. Cox mentions both these examples, and also the fact that Magdalen's fine and ancient stallwork was sold in 1837. Some carved panels from Magdalen are now in the pulpit at Ducklington, in Oxfordshire, but this can hardly be all that survives from Magdalen, Corpus and Merton.

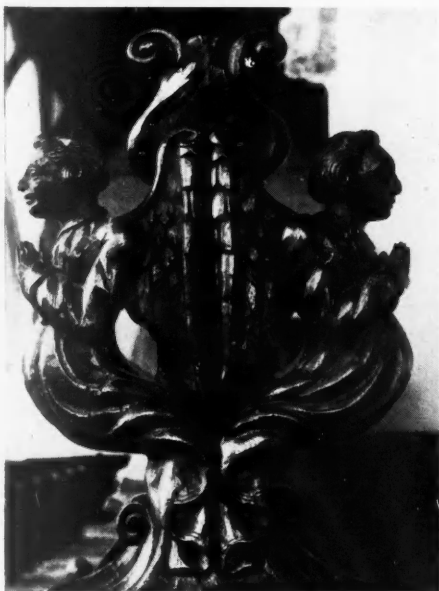
Old Cambridge furniture still surviving includes stalls and misericords at Milton, formerly at King's College, and chancel stalls at Little Eversden, formerly at Queens' College. Many of the Jesus College stall-ends and panels went to Landbeach in 1789-92, but some (not all) of this furniture was returned in 1878.

There must be a fair quantity of church furniture that is both second-hand and ancient in various parts of the country—apart from what has been salvaged from churches bombed during the last war. Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, had its oak stalls from Burford; Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, had some oak seats from Chiseldon less than sixty years ago; Aldworth, Berkshire, now has a pulpit formerly in St. Lawrence, Reading.

It is sometimes said (not without justice) that many people are to-day too respectful of inferior old work just because it is old. But the reverse was true until between fifty and seventy years ago: old work was little appreciated, and almost any new work at almost any time would be considered superior to old work. This was the general attitude throughout the centuries, and it is a partial explanation of the paucity of examples of good oak salvaged from those monasteries that fell into ruin at the Dissolution.

Possibly there exists somewhere an inventory or study of pre-Reformation furniture that has survived, in other buildings, the

dilapidation of its original monastic home, but the only two examples that come to mind are the choir stalls at Thame, formerly in Thame Abbey, and the screen in the lonely church at Llanegryn, Merioneth, which almost certainly came from Cymmer Abbey near Dolgelly. Of course, the difficulties of primitive transport must be remembered, as well as the general lack of appreciation: mention of Dolgelly recalls the fact that the oak pillars supporting the roof of the parish church had to be hauled some miles over the mountains by oxen. Presumably they were tushed or snaked—dragged along the ground—a technique not applicable to finely carved stalls or benches or screens. Another beautiful pre-Reformation screen now in a church other than that for which it was made may be seen at Exford in West Somerset, but this one did not come from a monastic house.



HANDSOME CARVED OAK BENCH-END, FORMERLY IN EXETER COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, AND NOW IN THE CHURCH AT MERTON, OXFORDSHIRE, AND—



—ANOTHER, FROM THE SAME SOURCE, AT LONG WITTENHAM, BERKSHIRE

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

A DESIGN BY JOHN NASH

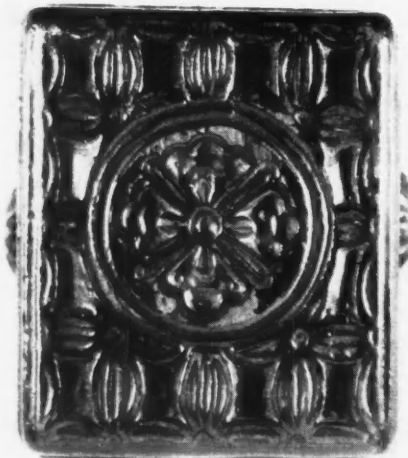
I AM sending you a photograph of a water-colour drawing in the hope that one of your readers may be able to identify the town with the 18th-century building in it. The view was originally entitled "The Market Place, Stafford," but I am told that this is not so. The drawing is by John Nash, but I am of the opinion that the figures are by another hand.—V. P. SABIN, Park House, 24, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

The drawing is probably correctly entitled. At the end of John Nash, *Architect to George IV*, Mr. John Summerson gives a list of designs by Nash extracted from the "Catalogue of the valuable architectural and miscellaneous library, prints and drawings, of the late John Nash, Esq.," sold by Evans, of Pall Mall, July 15-20, 1835. Among them were three different designs for "the Market Place at Stafford," about which Mr. Summerson remarks: "There is no record of these in the town archives." This civic building was never erected. It is probably an early design, showing certain features derived from the work of John Wood, of Bath. The figures in the foreground may well have been put in by another artist. Although evidently not by Thomas Rowlandson they bear some resemblance to his style.

FOR SECURING A GIRDLE

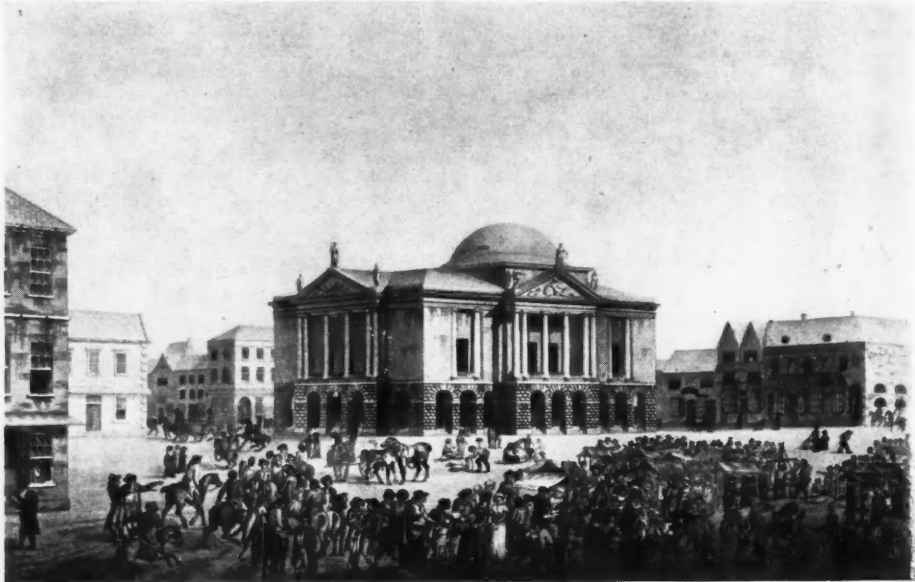
I enclose two photographs of a small beautifully carved wooden block in the hope that you may be able to enlighten me as to its use, age, and country of origin. It has been suggested that it is a toggle block. On one side there are two communicating holes evidently for the passage of a cord, all the other sides being elaborately carved. There are two bosses, which I should imagine are for taking hold of the block with the thumb and forefinger, and so moving it up or down the cord which passes through the holes. On the hole side the block has been painted a dark reddish brown, though this has worn off round the edges and in the middle. The rest of the block has a dark brown smooth patina, though what the wood is I cannot say; it appears to be some kind of fruit wood, light in weight.

Both the surfaces shown in the photographs are slightly curved, that filled with carving more so than the other. The measurements are $2\frac{3}{16}$ ins. by $1\frac{13}{16}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins. To judge by the dark, polished and much-worn surface of the wood, especially at the corners, the object appears to be of considerable age.—B. LAWN (Dr.), Old Essex House, Barnes, London, S.W.13.



CARVED WOOD CHAPE FOR FASTENING GIRDLES. The ends of the cords were threaded through the holes at the back

See letter: For Securing a Girdle



WATER-COLOUR DRAWING BY JOHN NASH SHOWING A PROPOSED DESIGN FOR A TOWN HALL IN THE MARKET PLACE AT STAFFORD

See letter: A Design by John Nash

This is a sliding chape such as was used for fastening girdles. They were used by the middle class and the peasantry of both sexes from about 1300 to 1600. Smaller examples were also used by women to fasten the cords of the mantle across the chest. The ends of the girdle, or the mantle cords, made from material known as girdling, were threaded through the hole at the back, and could be adjusted as required.

The majority of sliding chapes were uncarved and decorated with bright colours; carved examples were painted and gilded. They are to be noted from time to time in 16th-century woodcuts published with verse. Similar wooden sliding chapes were in use on the Continent. F. Phillips, writing in 1671, said that "girdling is a trade now disused." The ornament is not distinctive enough for accurate dating.

STAFFORDSHIRE BREAD TRENCHERS

The reference to the Pottery Communion Dish in the issue of COUNTRY LIFE for September 23 led me to examine my own more closely. It was handed down to me from my grandfather and was always used and regarded by us as a bread trencher. Your explanatory note of dates and origin would seem to confirm the little I know of this piece of pottery. My grandfather was associated with the industry, but left Staffordshire in 1867. The trencher was prized by him together with some other fine pieces of ware, such as

christening mugs and a punch bowl in the hand-painted designs of which have been incorporated family names and dates.

This trencher is slightly different from the one illustrated. The lettering and the cross are in cobalt blue except the initial letters, which are in red. All the letters are lined with gold and are on a pink background edged with blue and gold. The centre of the trencher is egg-shell blue. The ears of wheat, eight in number, as against three shown in your illustration, are gold and the leaves white and gold. It also has six legs. The trencher is stamped "Pearl Ware" in a semi-circle and under these words are what appear to be script capital "D's," intertwined, one in reverse.

As the Victorians appreciated the ornate in every form and were fond of texts, I feel that these were intended as ordinary bread trenchers. I am sure that had this piece of pottery originally been communion plate it would never have been seen daily on my grandfather's table.—N. F. COOKE, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

Josiah Wedgwood in about 1780 produced a fine white earthenware which he christened "pearl ware." This evolved from his famous cream ware and, with the addition of cobalt to counteract a slightly yellowish tinge, was quickly discovered to be the ideal earthenware for displaying blue transfer printing. Numerous firms in the Potteries adopted this ware from about 1815, usually impressing the name "pearl ware" on such productions.

Among these was Edwin Deakin, Longton, who from about 1845 to 1860 was responsible for a series of tastefully coloured bread trenchers in this medium. The words "Eat thy Bread with Joy and Thankfulness" in applied Gothic lettering coloured in cobalt blue on a pink ground encircled the rim. Centres of such dishes were decorated with wheat ears in gold on an egg-shell blue ground. Examples made after about 1850 have a raised edge to the rim and the wheat ears are more numerous and more artistically displayed. Further investigation has convinced us that these trenchers were not made as communion plates, although in exceptional circumstances one or two may have been put to that use. Deakin did, in fact, make communion sets from about 1840 to 1860 in silver lustre, consisting of a communion cup with handles, a plate, jug and cover. These were in direct imitation of silver; no sets have been noted in pearl ware.

THE STAMP OF BERNARD PÉRIDIEZ

I have an antique corner commode, made of oak in Louis XV style. It has a shaped front with inlaid marquetry of floral design and a

marble top. Under the marble it has stamped into it the name, PERI DIP(?)Z. I shall be obliged if you can give me any information concerning this.—P. BARTON, Henlow, Kidwells Park Drive, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Our correspondent enclosed a rubbing of the name found on his commode, which is almost certainly that of Bernard Périé, of the Faubourg Saint Antoine, who was working in Paris about the middle of the 18th century. His stamp is found arranged in three lines:

B
PERI
DIEZ

In the rubbing the initial in the top line cannot be made out clearly but the B may be legible on the piece itself. Bernard Périé had a son Gerard Périé, who stamped his pieces in one line "G. PERIDIEZ," as did Louis Périé, the younger son of Bernard. The grouping of letters in three lines is peculiar to Bernard.

FIRE-GRATE IN THE FORM OF A BRIDGE

I am enclosing a photograph of an unusual pictorial hob-grate in cast iron. On either side of the fire bars there are ribbons with the following wording: "View of the Cast Iron Bridge over the Severn." You will notice that the lower part consists of an embossed picture of this bridge in cast iron, and I wonder if you or any of your readers could help me to identify it. I feel confident that the grate must have been made by the firm who constructed the bridge and would be grateful for any information that would enable me to trace the date of construction.—S. J. P.

The bridge, ingeniously represented in the design of the grate, is the cast-iron bridge across



CAST-IRON GRATE INCORPORATING IN ITS DESIGN A REPRESENTATION OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE SEVERN AT IRONBRIDGE OPENED IN 1779

See letter: Fire-grate in the Form of a Bridge

the Severn at Ironbridge, the town in Shropshire to which the bridge has given its name. This was the first cast-iron bridge of large span ever constructed. It was opened in 1779 and its designer was the third Abraham Darby. The ironworks at Coalbrookdale, close by, were founded in 1709 by Abraham Darby I, who was the pioneer in using pit-coal for smelting iron. The firm were very proud of the bridge, which frequently figured in illustrations, and it may be assumed that this grate was made at the Coalbrookdale works. A little later Sunderland was equally proud of its cast-iron bridge, designed by Rowland Burdon and opened in 1796. The Sunderland bridge is frequently represented on mugs and jugs in the local lustre ware.

A HUNTING-GLASS

I enclose a photograph of a glass vessel, belonging to a friend. This does not stand on a base, and it would appear is intended to pass from hand to hand. A hunted stag, below a cupola and festoons, is engraved on each side. It is 8 ins. high. I shall be pleased if you, or any of your readers, can tell me the origin and the date.—P. S. HIND, Dane Croft, 43, West Hill Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30.

This is a so-called stirrup-cup or hunting-glass made to be emptied at a single draught. It is probably the product of the great glass engraving industry which set up in Bohemia and Silesia during the first half of the 18th century. Lack of clarity in the glass indicates that it is probably a lime-soda metal, substantial and hard enough for the bowl to withstand pressure against the engraving wheel.

Hunting-glasses of this type were first used in England during the 1750s and that appears to be the period of this example. A second series of such glasses, in which engraving reached a high level of excellence, was made between about 1825 and 1850. A third series, of Dutch origin, was made during the 1920s and '30s, but in these the metal displays a crystal clarity.

TWO NAMES ON A CLOCK

I am interested in a long-case clock which bears the date 1705 on the dial, also two names, one at the top of the dial being Elizabeth Chambers and the other at the base Wm. Tod. No place name is mentioned. As I cannot remember ever having seen a clock bearing two distinct names, and one of these a woman's name, I shall be glad to know if there is any explanation.—HUGH C. DUTTON, 48, Broomleaf Road, Farnham, Surrey.

The clock that Mr. Dutton describes bearing two names and a date is not unique, for there is a record of another long-case clock which bears the date of 1720 and in the arch of the dial is one clockmaker's name and on the chapter circle another maker's name.

In the case of Mr. Dutton's clock, the names are not recorded as those of clockmakers. It is therefore impossible to say definitely which of the two made the clock or whether both were concerned in it. But the probability is that William Tod was the maker; possibly Elizabeth Chambers was the first owner.

CABINET-MAKERS OF THE 18th CENTURY

From Lt.-Col. Sir William Makins, Bt.

The dining-room chair shown in the accompanying photograph is part of a set consisting of two arm, eight single and one double in my possession. When the chairs were bought by my father about 1910 they were upholstered in what was believed to be the original horsehair. This was so worn that it had to be replaced and the set is upholstered in more modern horsehair. I wonder if anyone can give me an idea of the maker and date of these chairs.—WILLIAM V. MAKINS, Langton House, Alresford, Hampshire.

It is seldom possible to ascribe 18th-century furniture to individual cabinet-makers. Occasionally bills have been preserved, or a piece may be identified by its correspondence to a drawing



MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR, ONE OF A SET, circa 1765-70

See letter: Cabinet-makers of the 18th Century

or an engraved design, for instance, in Chippen-dale's *Director*. This set by the style dates from about 1765 to 1770. The chair has the late classic leg, but the pierced splat harks back to mid-Georgian designs, although the carved wreath and festoons applied to it reflect the newer fashion. It is not possible to say who was the maker.

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any estimate of values be given.



18th-CENTURY ENGRAVED STIRRUP-GLASS, PROBABLY FROM BOHEMIA OR SILESIA

See letter: A Hunting-glass

GROWING SUNFLOWER CROPS IN ENGLAND

By E. F. HURT

THOUGH sunflowers have been much in the news of late owing to the decision to switch from ground-nuts to them in certain of the areas being developed by the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa, there is nothing new in the planting of sunflowers as an economic crop. Many countries have grown them on a large scale for a long time for their oil, notably Russia and certain Eastern European as well as South American countries and, more recently, Canada. Moreover, our own Ministry of Food is importing sunflower seeds from wherever they can be purchased to supplement the oil required to maintain our margarine ration.

But it seems to be little realised that sunflowers can show a better yield in certain parts of Britain than in any other country in the world and that, apart from its oil, the protein value of the seed is so high that it is of immense value as food. The Americans were the first to realise this, but steps have now been taken in England to use the crop for these same purposes. The growing of sunflower crops here is

production the highly fertile soils which tend to produce too much foliage and delay ripening are certainly not the most desirable. The only soils to avoid are the shallow ones on rock or chalk and those liable to "pan" after heavy rain, which may delay germination or prevent the young seedlings coming through. One other word of warning concerns weeds. Land infested with such quick-growing weeds as charlock must be put on the black list, as they may well choke the young plants in the early stage and their removal then is out of the question, since all the selective weed-killers are harmful to sunflowers. Acid soils, since sunflowers do not like acidity, should be neutralised by suitable dressings of lime or chalk.

Climatically, sunflowers will grow almost anywhere, but, since full seed weight is not attained until the plant is dead, and since during the dying stage moist atmosphere tends to promote mildew on the heads, the growing areas should be restricted to those parts of Britain which show, on the average, a warm dry

retire to when disturbed, so that crops out in the open, away from tall hedges and trees, buildings or overhead cables, are seldom robbed.

The only disease liable to cause trouble is the mildew just mentioned. Selection of the correct climatic district, coupled with early sowing, so that the crop ripens before the damp weather and particularly the foggy nights set in, goes a long way towards avoiding troubles here. It has been found, however, that mildew (*botrytis*) is more apt to attack large heads, since these of large diameter are also thick and fleshy and, therefore, drying out more slowly as the plant dies, afford the moisture needed by the fungus.

It might be thought that, apart from the last consideration, large heads were desirable for higher seed yield. Actually, with the semi-dwarf varieties of sunflower most suitable for our comparatively short summer, this is not so, as these large heads carry a far too high proportion of flight seed and the seeds themselves are more widely spaced than those of smaller heads. Control of the size of head is far from



"SUNFLOWERS CAN SHOW A BETTER YIELD IN CERTAIN PARTS OF BRITAIN THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD": A CROP OF A SEMI-DWARF VARIETY IN HERTFORDSHIRE

now being undertaken by private enterprise with the benevolent approval and co-operation of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture. A drive for a large acreage this year should result not only in home-produced oil, both for food and industrial purposes, but in the appearance in the shops of many new, tasty and nutritious foods.

Experiments made by the Agricultural Research Council during the past nine years show that we can produce an average of almost twice as much sunflower seed per acre, in those parts of Southern and Eastern England which have the correct climatic conditions for harvest, as that obtained in countries where the crop has been staple for very long periods, provided that the correct technique is followed and that no attempt is made to try to treat sunflowers on the lines of grain and other crops. To the grower who employs correct methods which allow for mechanical harvesting sunflowers are an easy and paying crop.

So far as soil is concerned, sunflowers are far from an exacting crop and, in fact, for seed

period from mid-August to mid-September. In general, therefore, the most suitable areas are those south of the Humber-Bristol Channel line, though there are exceptions, and the eastern and south-eastern counties and certain parts of central and southern England are particularly favourable.

Little trouble is to be expected from insect pests, though land heavily infested with wireworm should be avoided, since if germination happens to be delayed, considerable damage may be done. Once the plant is up wireworm do no harm.

Partridges, pheasants and rabbits like the young plants, the first-named especially, just as they appear. It is therefore best to sow away from coverts; and the answer to rabbits is that they should not be in sufficient quantities to harm a crop. The main pest is greenfinches, which take the seed as it ripens. These birds are sporadic, and can be almost entirely avoided by correct choice of site. The finch always requires both a look-out and a near-by refuge to

being a matter of variety, and can be achieved by comparatively close spacing of the plants at 7-9 plants per square yard, which also gives more plants per acre than a wider spacing that produces the undesirable giant heads.

The land having been brought to a fine even seed bed, sowing takes place as early as possible in March, when the soil is warming up and there is sufficient moisture to allow quick germination. This early sowing is essential if the crop is to be combine-harvested, the only really economical method. Sunflowers are a cleaning crop and once well established will take care of their own weeds, so that on reasonably clean land only one inter-row cultivation should be necessary.

The seed is sown at from 12-18 lb. per acre, according to the type of drill used (considerably less is needed for single row drills, which in some cases are advantageous, as there is consequently less singling to be done later) at a depth of 1-1½ inches in heavy soils and 1½ to 2 inches in light soils. Light soils are best consolidated,

if not wet, both before and after sowing. The inter-row spacing is best at 15-18 inches.

Where necessary the young plants are thinned, when about 6-8 inches high, to 7-8 inches apart according to inter-row spacing. This process is far better done by hand, both because that is far quicker than hoeing (if one row is straddled and a row on either side thinned simultaneously) and also because accidental chopping of the surface roots of plants intended to stay weakens them badly and may stunt them, apart from, on light land, depriving them of root anchorage against gales at a later stage. During inter-row cultivation on very light land it is advantageous slightly to mould up the plants in the early stage, as this induces a second layer of surface roots, which provide a more secure anchorage against the wind.

The period of growth to the time of harvesting is approximately 22 weeks for such varieties as Jupiter, undoubtedly the best so far found for Britain.

The right moment for harvesting is very important, and the tendency to harvest too early must be avoided, or maximum seed weight will not be obtained. Harvesting should not take place till the plant is dead and the head, at the back, is turning brown—the browner and dryer the better. As the seed, after threshing, must be dried to 11 per cent. moisture for safe keeping, it is no use harvesting seed which still has a high water content. The main weight of seed is the oil in the kernel, which will not dry out, and since, as the plant dies, so existing water is, by a catalytic process, turned into oil, the higher the oil content the better. It has been found that the kernel-oil weight can increase

as much as 100 per cent. during the last fortnight of ripening.

Fertilisers are best avoided. Since sunflower can follow in almost any rotation, there should be sufficient nutrient in the soil after the previous crop. In any case, nitrogenous fertilisers must be avoided, as they produce only foliage and so delay ripening and reduce seed yield. Potash and phosphates should be used only where there is a known deficiency in the soil. As has been suggested, the net weight of seed after drying depends on the oil percentage in the kernel, and since oil is produced in sunflowers by a catalytic process from water and air no amount of fertilisers can help.

Several types of combine harvesters can be used, but on some it is best to fit extension fingers, supplied from stock, which cut down the amount of straw going through the drum and so save much time which might be lost by overloading. Most makers are willing to assist growers and users by supplying data on correct adjustments, etc.

Most types of dryer can be used, and either the makers or several excellent handbooks recently published will give data on drying temperatures, etc. The only possible difficulty is the matter of feeding to a dryer: overloading the feed by dumping large quantities into the normal grain pit will probably cause jamming owing to the somewhat resinous nature of the seed.

To return to the matter of drilling seed, a table has been published by the Institute of Agricultural Engineering showing quantities required and proper settings for many multiple drills commonly in use.

The advantages of a sunflower crop are these: one gains an additional crop for the farm

rotation, which is particularly advantageous today when continued grain cropping is ruining the land; sunflower is not affected by "take-all" or eel-worm, so that much land so infested can be put to profitable use; given mechanical methods, the cost per acre should not exceed £21 to £25 on recent growers' figures; the average yield per acre should be 15 cwt., though there seems no reason why, if one follows the particular technique laid down, yields of 20 cwt. should not be possible in most cases, since much higher yields have been obtained. The present contract price of £75 per ton of seed leaves a very attractive margin of profit. Furthermore, sunflowers require no fertiliser, rather like poor land and are a cleaning crop; contrary to what might be expected they appear to improve the soil for the following crop, and the tendency seems to be for their deep tap root to reach potash sources too deep for most other crops. The straw is very rich in potash, and if this is ploughed back it will be available in the top soil the following year; the other lighter threshing residue, deseeded heads and florets, can be dried and milled to make a useful feeding meal, particularly for poultry, with from 9 to 11 per cent. protein.

Apart from other considerations, it is not advisable, especially if combine harvesting is to be fully economical, to grow sunflower commercially in plots of less than 4-5 acres.

The selling of sunflower seed is controlled, except for sowing purposes, in lots not exceeding 3 cwt., and sales may be made only to a licensed buyer. The processing of sunflower seed in any way is forbidden except under licence. Prospective growers should, therefore, take contracts from those licensed to deal in the seed.

A COUNTRYWOMAN'S NOTES

By EILUNED LEWIS

ONE of my private amusements is to guess which of our present habits of life will, in a century's time, be considered deliciously old-fashioned, romantic or even quaintly cosy. We are not used to attributing cosiness to any feature of our modern world; the word has a strong flavour of the Victorian epoch, which was certainly a cosy period for the well-to-do, though not conspicuously so for less favoured members of the community. Yet in the atomic eras which lie ahead, I have a feeling that open fires of coal, wood or peat will be regarded with the same superior compassion which we now feel for the medieval habit of letting the smoke out of a hole in the roof; that only a few old people will remember the warm smell of oil lamps, and the idea of rubber hot-water bottles, liable to leak, will be quite grotesque.

In this frame of mind I never travel down by train to the west from Paddington Station, particularly at the end of the year when thoughts run backward as well as forward, without feeling that here is something on which the lichen grows already, call it British Railways or anything else you please.

FIRST, there is the architecture of the terminus itself, with its flavour of W.P. Frith, R.A., its faint aroma of foot-warmers and genial, bearded guards. And who would deny that when it comes to long mid-winter journeys there is nothing comparable to a train for cosiness? In a motor-car it is impossible either to keep warm or to read a book; the windows of aeroplanes are never in the right place for looking out, and anyway there is nothing to look at. But the railway carriage ministers to every mood: you may either lose yourself in a book or find your old half-forgotten self in the familiar landscape slipping past the windows. In fact, I have only one quarrel with the British Railways at the moment, that they refuse to allow dogs—even the smallest, best behaved lady dogs—in the dining-car. I should feel more sore about this if in each case the guard had not stepped in and offered the hospitality of his van (nay, more, of his very knee) to the agitated lady in question.

The guard certainly atoned for the obduracy

of the dining-car conductor (who explained that he was a dog-lover himself and was only carrying out orders), but it is the porters at S——, where the train turns into the straight for home, who make so mixed an assault on our spirits. If we had not known them so long, it would be different, but to see the man we knew first as a handsome stripling now in bulky middle age, and others first remembered in the prime of life now iron-haired and stooping a little, is to realise how near "Time's winged chariot" has hurried since the days when we travelled to and from school and college. Just as we have decided sadly that we ourselves must be considerably matured, our hearts are revived by a welcoming smile and the remark "No. 4 platform for you, Miss." One needs not to have been bound in wedlock for so long a span as John Gilpin's "twice ten tedious years" to be gratified by that greeting.

After S—— comes the slackening pace, the outline of our native hills, fading in the short winter twilight, and the silver winding river.

*The son of woman turns his brow
West from forty counties now,
And as the edge of heaven he eyes
Thinks eternal thoughts, and sighs.*

THE return journey is, on the whole, more jocular, and a subtle difference is noticeable, for whereas we are all suspected of being Londoners when travelling westwards, we are all countrymen as the train heads for Paddington.

"It's a rabbit," I said apologetically apropos of a long, wobbly brown paper parcel which, together with a box of apples, occupied the rack wherein a noble lord (who had joined us near the Border) wished to deposit his luggage.

"I knew it. You can't disguise 'em. I've got one in my baggage, too," he replied. Presently in the Midlands we are joined by a cheerful, doggy man, and dogs and their ways are our theme as the train hurries us towards the spot where rabbits become frozen miseries in butchers' shops and there is nothing for dogs to chase.

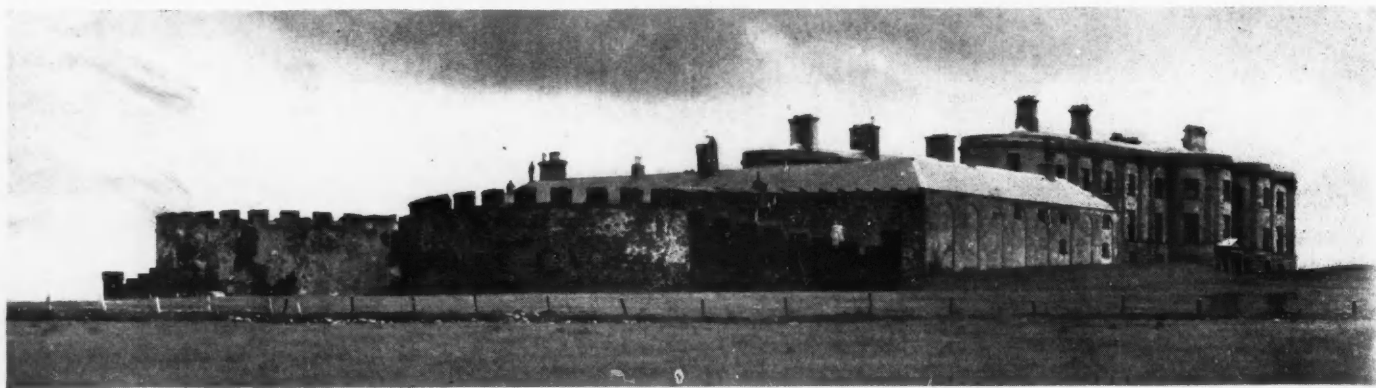
Just such talk as this must have passed between the passengers on top of a stage coach, and among the "insides." Now the coach, and all that belonged to it—jovial coachman, spanking horses and tuneful guard—are as dead as the dodo, and the day will come when the railway and its appurtenances will follow them into the limbo of forgotten things, for when, under the ministrations of trim scientists, travellers are propelled through space from one side of our island to another in a matter of minutes, the usages and courtesies of the road will have no time to flourish. If tedium itself has been obliterated, then all with which we have been accustomed to beguile our journeys—bookstalls, tea-trolleys and boys who cry "Banbury cakes" (but rationing has already killed that cry) will cease to exist.

"To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive," said R.L.S., and there spoke the true Victorian. But in future ages we shall always be arriving, too breathless in spirit to realise that we have journeyed at all.

"YOU'RE travelling the wrong way," said the Guard to Alice, after looking at her through a telescope, a microscope and an opera glass. And perhaps that is really what ails us now. But, thank Heaven, for the time being we are still in the railway carriage—rather fustily upholstered, perhaps, and still adorned with fading photographs of beauty spots—but we are still there, all mixed up together, real country people and the others who have lost their birth-right.

In Alice's Looking-glass train journey, you remember, the company included a horse, a goat and a beetle, as well as the gentleman dressed in white paper (looking like Disraeli in Tenniel's drawing), and it was the horse who finally put his head out of the window, quietly drew it in, and said "It's only a brook we have to jump over."

Well, we are jumping another brook now, the one dividing 1949 from 1950, and as we cross it together—countrymen, townsmen, those who travel East and those drawing near to the West—we wish each other a Happy New Year.



1.—THE NORTH BASTIONS AND OUTBUILDINGS FROM THE CLIFF EDGE. Beyond, the west wing of the house

DOWNHILL CASTLE, COUNTY DERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND

By E. R. R. GREEN

The most fantastic of the creations of the erratic Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry; begun in 1776 from his own design, burnt in 1851, and now being demolished

IN 1776, on a bare cliff-top overlooking the Atlantic, Frederick Hervey, Bishop of Derry—after whom all the Hotels Bristol in the world are named—began to build the mansion of Downhill. The site is incomparable—to the north is the sea, nearly two hundred feet below the basalt cliffs, and on the horizon Islay and the Paps of Jura, to the east the headlands of the Giant's Causeway, and to the west Lough Foyle and the mountains of Donegal. But, completely unsheltered from the Atlantic gales, the place is an impossible site for a house. By Hervey's will, his Irish properties passed to his nephew, the Rev. Henry Bruce. The Hervey-Bruce family lived in Downhill until after the 1914-18 war, and sold it only after this last war. The present owner is now demolishing the entire building.

The eccentricities of Hervey are well known and have been stressed to the neglect

of his activities as builder and collector. His choice of the church as a career was dictated by his poor prospects as a younger son. He took Holy orders in 1754, but not until his brother became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1767 did he secure a bishopric. A year later, on the death of Bishop Barnard, he was translated to Derry, one of the wealthiest sees in the Irish Church. He then enjoyed an income of £7,000 a year, which by careful management he increased to £20,000, and an estate of 70,000 acres. By the deaths of his two elder brothers he became Earl of Bristol in 1779. As his life advanced he spent more and more time on the Continent, on the roads of which his travelling coach became a familiar sight. After 1785 he was hardly ever in Ireland, and he left it finally in the autumn of 1791. He died near Rome in July, 1803.

The scandal of his life as an ecclesiastical dignitary cannot be glossed over, but as a man

much can be said in defence of him. He had a theatrical personality, and was able to play too many rôles too well, with the result that respectable contemporaries and later writers distrusted and disliked him, although many of his ideas, for instance on Irish politics, were very sound. His taste in art was highly developed and his generosity towards artists unbounded. He played many rôles successfully, among them that of a bishop of the established Church of Ireland, at least well enough to impress John Wesley. He had not the patience to be a good politician, and his attempt to become an Irish radical leader at the time of the Volunteer movement was slightly ludicrous, although it endeared him to his Derry neighbours. Jeremy Bentham and Arthur Young were his close friends, and at one time or another he made the acquaintance of such varied notabilities as Voltaire, Alfieri, Benjamin Franklin, Goethe, and Frederick William II of Prussia. In his old age his best friends were Sir William Hamilton, the British minister at Naples, and his wife, Emma.

He seems to have been his own architect at Downhill. Michael Shanahan, who was in charge at the house, cannot have been much more than a builder. He accompanied the bishop to Europe in 1770, to make plans of bridges, was at Downhill from 1776 to 1787, and later owned marble works in Cork. Italian *stuccadores* were employed, of whom the chief was one Placido Colombani.

Downhill was planned for the site, and accordingly has a very narrow front, facing south (Fig. 3), and two long wings at the back of this (Fig. 2). Originally these wings terminated in domes topped with ornamental chimney-pots. The wings were continued in ranges of outbuildings, forming inner and outer yards, and ending towards the sea in two immense curving bastions of basalt, crenellated and with flanking walls (Fig. 1). The main block was faced with freestone from the Dungiven quarries, about thirty miles away. In a letter to his daughter, Lady Erne, in 1785, he tells of "... the Castle getting a Surtout of Freestone with the richest Corinthian Pillasters that could be executed." The house is three storeys in height, and the treatment of rusticated basement surmounted by the pilasters arranged in pairs and topped by Vitruvian scroll course, cornice and parapet renders the elevation somewhat flat and monotonous. The projecting bays, three-sided on the south front and curved on the wings, are given no different treatment



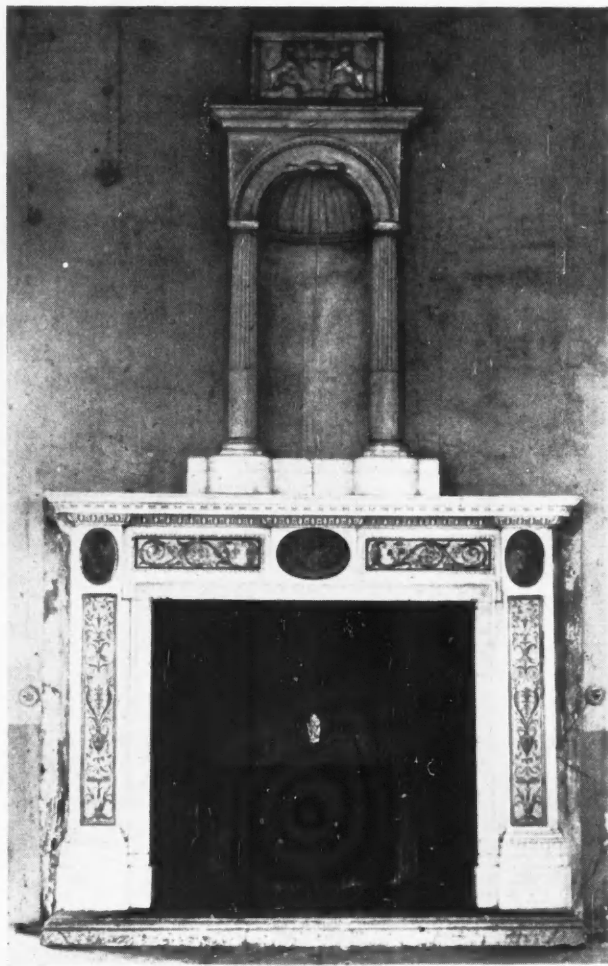
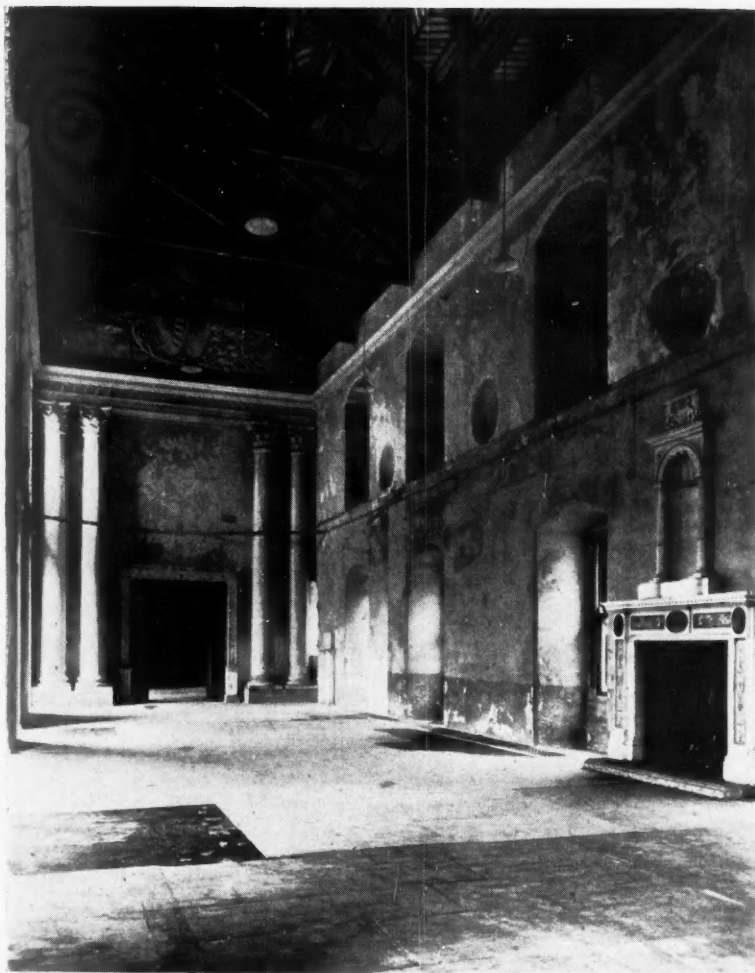
2.—THE WEST WING. BOTH WINGS ORIGINALLY TERMINATED TO THE NORTH IN DOMES



3.—THE NARROW SOUTH ENTRANCE FRONT, WITH CORINTHIAN PILASTERS



4.—THE DOWNHILL COASTLINE AND MUSSENDEN TEMPLE



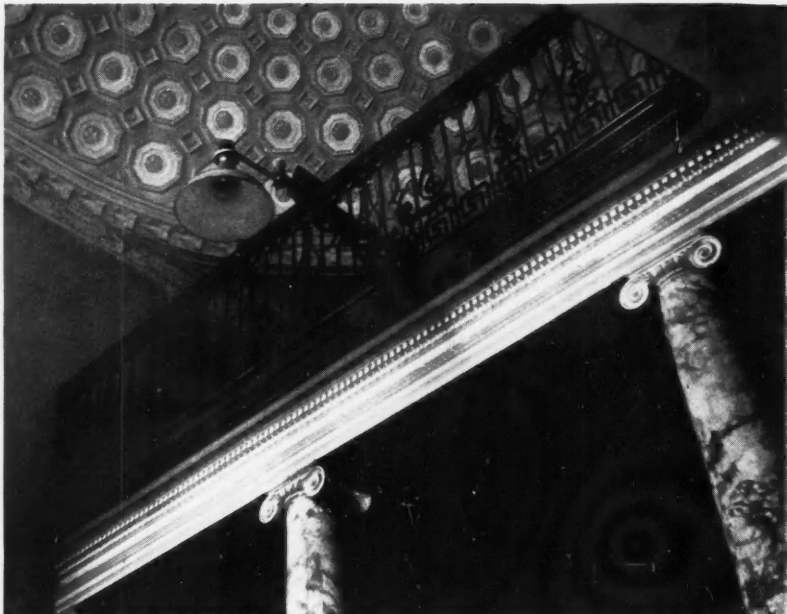
5.—THE GREAT PICTURE GALLERY IN THE WEST WING. The roof dates from the fire of 1851. (Right) 6.—THE CHIMNEY-PIECE OF THE PICTURE GALLERY. White marble with mosaic arabesques and red stone reliefs inset

and fail to add strength to the composition. The entrance was originally in the centre of the southern front, on the first storey, and approached by curving flights of stone steps.

The house was lacking in any centre of interest, equally in plan as in elevation. The entrance hall does not differ from any other room; arrival in the house is as unplanned as if effected by a French window. Immediately behind this room is the main hall with the staircase in a curving return (Figs. 7, 8). The staircase well is covered with a coffered dome, but no trace of gilding or other colour remains. Four Ionic columns of scagliola support the landing. The staircase is carved oak with graceful wrought-iron banisters. The friezes of both hall and landing are very attractive.

To the left, a corridor led to the west wing and the great gallery, with stairs to the basement. The gallery (Fig. 5) was the main feature of the house and displayed the earl-bishop's art treasures. Apparently it was not finished until about 1783, or even later. It is almost impossible now to imagine what this room was like. This part of the house suffered most from the fire of 1851. A

(Below and right) 7 and 8.—THE MAIN STAIRCASE, WITH SCAGLIOLA COLUMNS SUPPORTING THE LANDING. The hall has a coffered dome



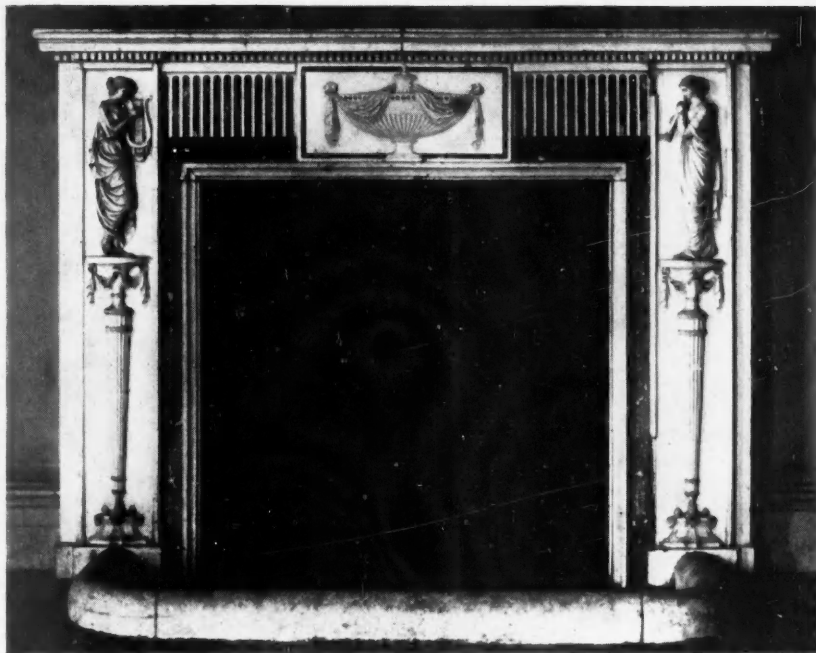
9.—THE BASEMENT HALL

pitch-pine roof has replaced the original ceiling with its picture, *The Dividing of the Light from the Darkness*, and the plaster-work has disappeared, except for the Corinthian columns at one end of the room, with the arms of bishopric and earldom above the entablature. The doorway at this end still has two fine carved marble pilasters and architrave. In the window bay are a pair of marble Ionic columns with carved architrave. This was no doubt a frame for statuary, like the marble overmantel and the niche on the same wall.

The interior of the house shows little of its original character. Downhill was almost entirely gutted by the fire which broke out on a May Sunday in 1851. The correspondent of the *Derry Sentinel* wrote that the library was completely destroyed and that he had counted twenty pieces of sculpture which had been ruined by fire. Most of the paintings were rescued, but the loss of a Raphael, *The Boar Hunt*, was reported. This was the house of which Hervey had written to one of his daughters from Rome in December, 1778, that "I am purchasing treasures for the Down Hill which I flatter myself will be a Tusculanum." A catalogue of the pictures at Downhill was published in the *Statistical Survey of Co. Londonderry* (1802), and included a Correggio, a Guido, and two Peruginos, besides the copies beloved of 18th-century collectors. There is also in the book an engraving of Downhill, which shows that the exterior of the house has remained quite unchanged. Inside, among the woodwork and cast-iron of the restoration, including a stupendous heating system, the chimney-pieces and a little decorative plaster-work survived. The room at the south-west angle on the first floor has a beautiful gilt arabesque ceiling. Similar cornices in a small room behind this one and in the room at the south-east angle indicate that they had ceilings in the same style.

The house has about eight very fine chimney-pieces. Those in the halls are of great marble with brilliant mosaic work. The gallery mantel is of white marble with arabesque panels, done in mosaic, and carved medallions of some red stone. The white marble mantels of the first-floor rooms at the south-west and south-east angles are the most beautifully carved. The corresponding rooms on the second floor have delicate mantels, inlaid with coloured marbles.

Hervey was very proud of his work in laying out the grounds on so unpromising



10.—CHIMNEY-PIECE OF A SECOND-STOREY ROOM. (Right) 11.—THE HALL CHIMNEY-PIECE: grey marble and mosaic

a site. In the spring of 1783 he wrote to his friend, Arthur Young, that "a tree is no longer a rarity, since above 20,000 have this winter been planted in the glen round my house" and that "I have converted sixty acres of moor by the medium of 200 spades into a green carpet sprinkled with white clover." This glen lies to the east and south of the house and is still thickly wooded, but it proved impossible to grow trees on the bare cliff-top where the house stands. One of the entrances, known as the Bishop's Gate, is in this glen. The lodge is a delightful little Gothic structure. On the hill, to the south-west of the house, is the Lion Gate, badly battered about by storms. The gate takes its name from the basalt Hervey lions which surmounted the Doric piers. One of these is now missing.

To the south of the house he built a mausoleum in memory of his brother, the third Earl. It is much in the style of the *Mausolée des Jules* at St. Rémy, and was built in 1778, at a cost of about £5,000. The

dome, its eight supporting columns, and the statue of the Earl by Van Oost were blown down in a storm in 1839.

On the dizzy cliff-edge he built a circular temple in memory of his cousin's daughter, Mrs. Mussenden. The temple, faced with freestone, stands on a plinth of basalt. An order of engaged Corinthian columns, with drapery swags between the capitals, is continued around the building. On the frieze of the entablature runs the inscription:—

Suave mari magno, turbantibus aequora ventis,

E terra alterius magnum spectare laborem.

These lines of Lucretius are interspersed with reliefs of coronet, mitre, and the Hervey lion. The temple is domed and was surmounted by an urn. Storms have now almost destroyed the coffered ceiling of the dome, although some traces of blue and gilt remain. In the earl-bishop's day the place was used as a library.

Downhill was the first of Frederick

Hervey's great houses. In 1787 he began a vast mansion at Ballyscullion, in the southern part of his diocese, which was never finished or occupied and has completely disappeared. He also built the great house at Ickworth, the family seat near Bury St. Edmunds, after inheriting the earldom. In the diocese of Derry, he was responsible for many churches and spires, as well as building a small episcopal residence in Londonderry—the Casino, which was pulled down only a few years ago. Downhill, too, is going now, but it was impossible to save the house, and in any case fire and neglect had reduced it to a shadow of its former self. The temple, mausoleum, and entrance gateways have been scheduled as ancient monuments by the Northern Ireland Government, acting on the advice of the Ancient Monuments' Advisory Council, an indication that in Northern Ireland one can expect 18th-century buildings to receive the same care as mediæval and prehistoric antiquities.



12.—CHIMNEY-PIECE IN BASEMENT HALL AND (right) 13.—IN THE FIRST-FLOOR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER

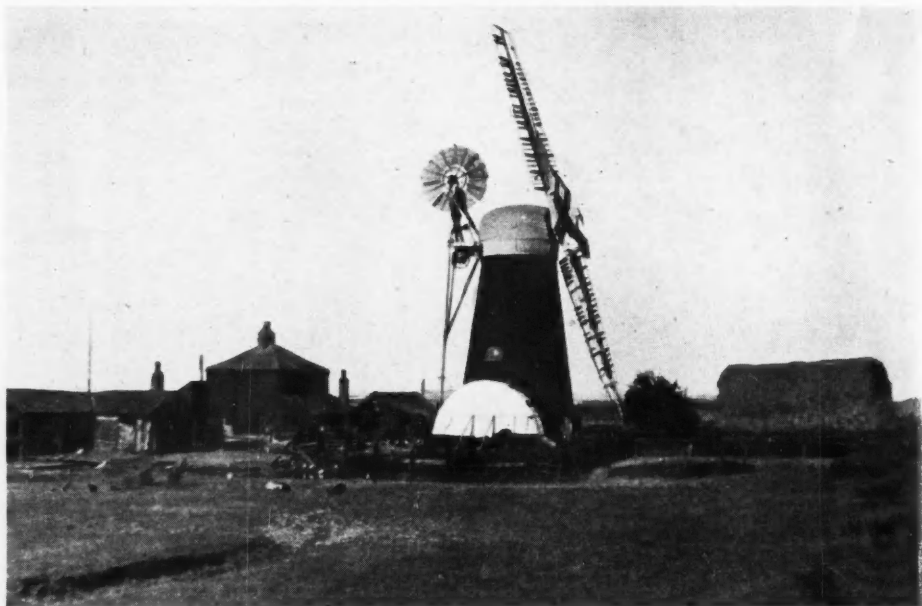
CHARM OF THE MARSHES

By RICHARD PERRY

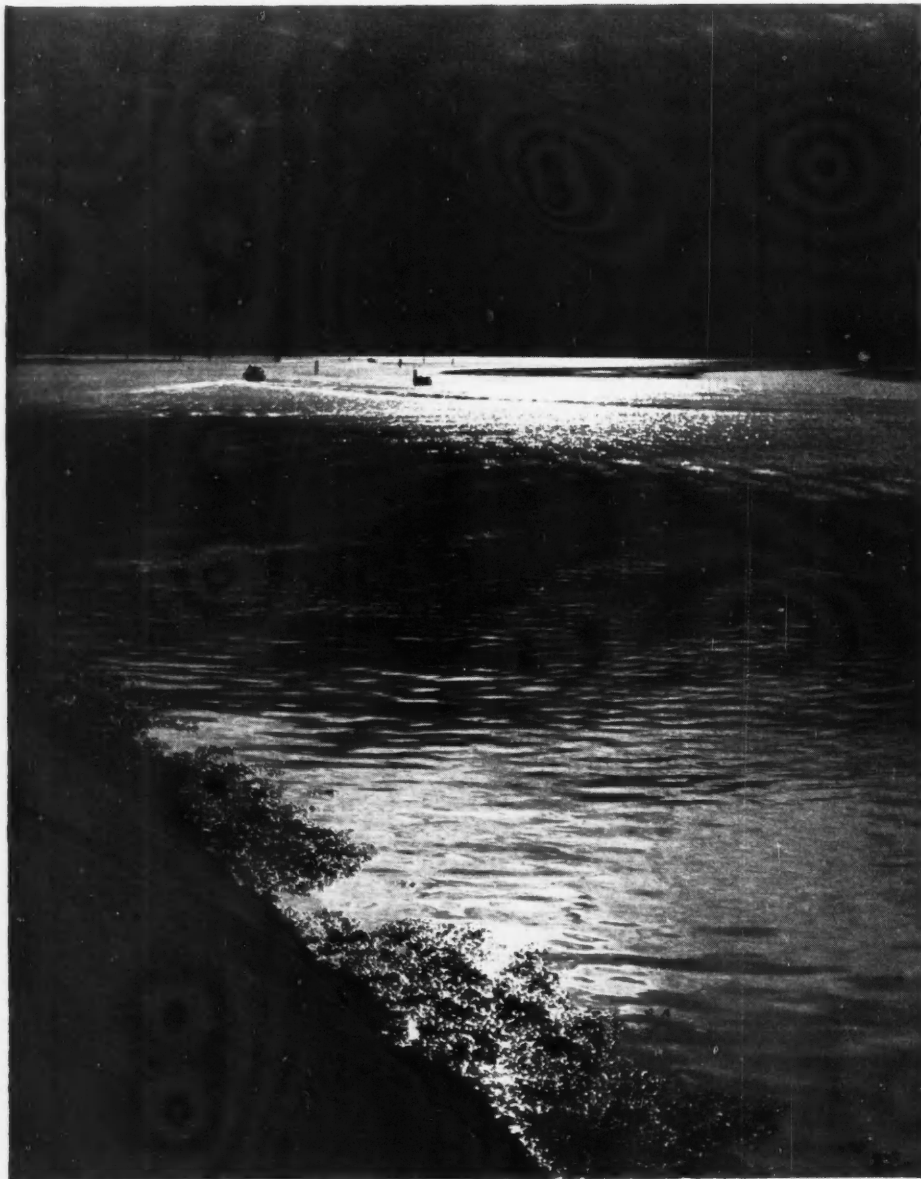
SOME of us cannot rest in one place for long. We make a home here for a month or two, and one there for a year or two, perhaps. But sooner or later the wanderlust grips us again, impelling us to move on in search of that place which, when we think we have found it, proves to be only a temporary abode.

For me one such haven of peace is still a vivid memory, of how late one evening I found rest at last in a tarred East Anglian cottage at the foot of a tarred windmill with a white turret and grey-slatted sails. A strangely desolate place it was, only six minutes distant from Great Yarmouth by the rail running past the windmill, and yet in some ways the loneliest of the many lonely places I have known in Britain—no road, no water laid on, no gas or electricity, no milk, no human beings except an odd wild-fowler or marshman. The peace was broken only by an infrequent train thundering past to Yarmouth Races, by the distant sirens of sugar-beet factories, and by the engines of an occasional pleasure-boat or tramp-steamer chugging up and down the river Yare, which cut straight through Breydon Water's two thousand acres of tidal mud-flats.

The windmill stood on a narrow strip of grass land between the mud-flats stretching away farther than the eye could see on the one side and an illimitable expanse of fresh-marshes on the other. These marshes were squared up by



A WINDMILL BESIDE BREYDON WATER, YARMOUTH. "The loneliest, in some ways, of the many lonely places I have known in Britain."



THE VAST EXPANSE OF BREYDON UNDER A LATE AFTERNOON SUN

H. Frederick Low

innumerable water-dykes, with a jigsaw of gates leading from marsh to marsh. A gaunt grey heron stood, long-shanked, on the top rail of every gate. Twenty-four windmills spanned the marshes in a half seen, half imagined arc; and on all this green world of marshes were grazing cattle. Who, having once experienced it, can live a full life without the day-long lowing of cattle ever in his ears? In the peace of evening their straight backs and sloping necks were silhouetted against the low swathes of white vapour rising from the dykes, with windmill sails crossed above the mist.

Breydon Water had held a vague romance for me since childhood. A rough, wild place I had imagined it—home of the great Norfolk naturalist, John Knowlton, who in his lifetime attracted there all the rarest wild-fowl and wading birds, and drew oddly humorous caricatures of the gunners and naturalists who made Breydon their Mecca. When I saw, for the first time, the little square house-boats permanently anchored on the mud, I knew his spirit to be housed in one of them. I could see him sweeping the bare flats with his telescope, and then pushing off in his punt in quest of the blue-stilted avocets, which would be probing with their long cobbler's-awl beaks in the mud hummocks, or the great white spoonbills, which dredged in the ooze with their spatulate bills.

Avocets and spoonbills still visited Breydon every year, and every day I searched for them, pushing the little flat-bottomed boat that served me for a punt vast distances over the sticky ooze, when the tide was out. Often I stepped unwarily into drains, filling my gum-boots with a chilly, viscous composition of liquid mud and water. Sometimes I was caught by a gale and had some difficulty in rowing back to the mill with so little water covering the mud. But, for all my tribulation and toil, I never saw either avocet or spoonbill.

Every morning, when I climbed up to the turret of the mill, I would see the heraldic figures of cormorants standing motionless, with outstretched wings bent at the elbows, on the stakes that marked the river's channel through the flats. To these flats, at low-water in the late afternoon, gulls would stream in endlessly. Like the sunset gathering to roost of starlings, it was a familiar phenomenon, yet ever marvellous to watch. They congregated in their tens of thousands on the mud immediately below the windmill, and for as long as four hours would bathe in the shallow pools, maintaining the while a ceaseless clangour. Then, of a sudden, when the

tide was making fast over the flats, there would fall an absolute silence; and I, watching the short-eared owls at their evening hunting for voles, would look up, wondering what change there was in my world. The gulls had moved away noiselessly to another part of the flats not yet flooded by the tide.

Then the quiet evening would equally suddenly be full of the quavering calls of curlew, fighting over the sea-wall from the marshes to feed on the mud-flats. The kestrels abandoned their day-long hovering over the marshes, to perch on telegraph-wires, where the irascible owls dipped at them menacingly. Gun-shots reverberated along the wooded shore on the far side of Breydon. A tramp-steamer, towing a k-rigged sailing barge down the river, starred the twilight with her ruby-red navigation light.

After darkness had fallen, and my marshman host was out feeding his pigs by lantern, I would sit alone in his kitchen, writing up my notes—not quite alone, though, for besides the friendliness of the cheery fire gleaming on the polished brass-work there were the two kittens tumbling together on the rug and a cat and two dogs curled up on their chairs. At this hour there was great peace in this marsh world, and it was the night sounds coming to me through the open door that sealed my memories of Breydon—the creaking of mill sails, the chugging of a boat up the river, the lowing of the distant cattle, small pigs grunting and squealing, and especially the clear wistful whistles of the curlew. But most characteristic and emphatic of all the night sounds was the harsh, explosive *watch* of a heron as it flapped heavily over from the marshes to its fishing creek. Fat herons were shot only after the full moon. When there was no moon they could not see to spear their fish or eel, and their best fishing was at night.

There are few marshy places or rivers in Britain without these gaunt, yet dignified, fishers. How many fished on these marshes and flats I do not know, but it was not possible to set foot outside the mill without seeing three or four beating slowly away on their great arches of wings, with long necks hunched back into

their shoulders and long shanks stretched far out behind short, square tails. Once I walked up behind a fat black bullock and stood only nine feet away from an old hanser—as they call him in Norfolk—gobbling up voles. So intent was he on watching a vole runway that it was some minutes before he became aware of my presence.

But normally the heron was a fisher, a grave slow-moving fisher—until a fish swam into his field of vision. Then the sinuous neck uncoiled with a lightning thrust of spearing bill, and a slapping fish was writhing between those sharp mandibles that mashed up the bones. Tilting back his snaky head, he swallows his catch with a sudden gulp. If it be a large fish, however, he stalks thoughtfully from the water and beats it two or three times on the bank before attempting to swallow it. Then he cleans his beak very carefully on the grass, before striding down to the water to drink.

There was an intense individuality about the heron's rasping cry in the silent night. At midnight he warned me of the otter carrying his fish to those shallows where generations of otters had eaten, or that the poacher was abroad with his salmon nets. Watchful and ever suspicious of danger, the heron was the true spirit of marsh and mud-flat. Moonlight, tides, sunrise and sunset—these were the gods of the birds that frequented the no-man's-land between sea and farm. At the full moon, when the tide began to flow, at the first light of dawn, and at the darkening, those who were abroad at these hours saw and heard things that others did not. But to share in their knowledge I, too, had to become an accepted part of their environment—an unobtrusive being, clad in guernsey, tattered oilskins and seaboots, moving about my business quietly and secretively at dawn and at moonrise, when the tide was making over the flats, and the long-legged wading-birds were under the spell of the moon and the racing waters.

It was then, if I were a shapeless bundle in an old flat-bottom or just another clump of suseda-bush, that I learnt the spirit of the salt-ings. Year after year it would charm me back, though on a hundred previous occasions I might have endured a hell (to me) of physical discomfort—aching cold and cramping wet—of loneliness, and of a desperate weariness of mind and body. It was the same elusive charm as that drawing me from soft living to tramp the hills as a shepherd at all hours of the day and night, and in all weathers; or to leave my warm bed at dawn, when my vitality was depressed to its lowest ebb, and go out into the bitter cold and salt drenching with a North Sea fishing cobble; or to lie out all night, huddled in a trench of ooze and half-frozen water, waiting, interminably waiting, for the wild geese to gaggle out from the potato fields, where they had been guzzling in the moonlight, to the estuarine sandbanks where they would rest safely during the day.

This is one aspect of the charm of birds. Perhaps because of this very physical discomfort the charm of the marsh birds offered a greater reward than the gay beauty of a goldfinch or the flute-like song of a blackbird. When one is finding life grim and colourless it is salutary to remember that the key to a wealth of colour and rich experience lies in one's own pocket.



H. Frederick Low

A FISHING BOAT GOING UP BREYDON WATER ON THE FLOOD TIDE



A WOUNDED HERON

A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

NO-TRUMP PITFALLS

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

DIRECT quantitative raises by responder of opening No-Trump bids are a comparatively simple matter for anyone who understands the Milton Work point count. The procedure when his hand is unsuitable for play in No-Trumps calls for a little more thought. Responder may hold something like this:

♠ J 9 7 6 4 2 ♥ 8, ♦ 4 2 ♣ Q J 9 3

This is a dreadful hand; but partner has opened with One No-Trump. It is difficult to construct a balanced hand with 16-18 points that will not offer a good play for eight tricks in Spades if combined with this responding hand. Two Spades should therefore be called without any qualms, for nine times out of ten opener will pass. If he does rebid Two No-Trumps, this means that he has a maximum 18-count; responder will now close the bidding with an unequivocal sign-off in Three Spades. There is no such bidding, except in homicidal circles, as One No-Trump—Two Spades—Three No-Trumps.

But a successful game contract is more likely to be reached if opener can raise the Spades. He should bid Three Spades with the following:

♠ A 8 5 3 ♥ A 10 3 ♦ K Q 9 ♣ K 10 6

Four Spades on these combined hands will be an odds-on contract, and responder should muster the courage to bid it. His distribution is excellent though his honour strength is negligible, and he knows that opener has a highly suitable hand—otherwise he would have left Two Spades alone.

To bid twice on this responding hand admittedly calls for imagination, but the situation will not often arise. The following case is a more frequent one:

♠ K J 10 6 5 3 ♥ 5 3 ♦ Q J 9 8 ♣ J

Partner opens One No-Trump and you hold this hand. What should you bid?

If you call Two Spades, partner is almost certain to pass, and a game will be missed. If you make a forcing take-out of Three Spades, partner will place you with more honour strength; he may well become slam-minded and carry the bidding too high. Your correct action is simple and logical: with this hand opposite a No-Trump opening, you expect to make Four Spades—therefore, you bid it direct. Partner will pass this unmistakable limit bid.

Some of the more difficult are those that call for a forcing take-out. This does not apply to the following case, which is simplicity itself:

♠ Q J 9 6 3 ♥ K 10 8 7 2 ♦ Q J 4 ♣ ...

When partner opens One No-Trump, this hand will obviously produce a cast-iron game in Spades or in Hearts; you must send over a signal to that effect. If you respond with Two Spades, you will not get a second chance; if you go straight to Four Spades or Four Hearts, you may pick the wrong suit. So, in the first place, you force with Three Spades. If partner raises to Four Spades, you pass; if he rebids Three No-Trumps, you call Four Hearts, asking him to name the suit he prefers. He can return to Four Spades without raising the level of bidding.

The forcing take-out should always be used for a definite purpose. On the above hand its object is merely to find the safest game contract. On others it can be the prelude to a slam investigation. It should never be used in a situation such as this:

WEST	♠ A J	EAST	♠ 10 6 2
	♥ Q 10 6 3		♥ A 4
	♦ A 9 8 4		♦ K 7
	♣ A J 7		♣ K 9 8 6 4 3

West, vulnerable, bids One No-Trump. East thinks, "Ah, game for our side", and forces with Three Clubs. West is interested, for he has

three primary controls and a fit in Clubs; he agrees the suit with a raise to Four Clubs. East now wriggles unhappily and bids Five Clubs, praying that West will not bid Six. Let us assume that West has the inspiration to pass—perhaps he knows his partner's habits; otherwise he should certainly bid Six Clubs. South leads a Spade; East now finds North with Q 10 5 in Clubs, and loses a trick apiece in Spades, Hearts and trumps—one down. Unlucky? Maybe—but why play in Five Clubs when Three No-Trumps is a certainty on any lead? And Three No-Trumps is what East should have called. He has no slam aspirations, and nine tricks in No-Trumps will obviously be easier to make than eleven in Clubs.

Another favourite gambit of the weak player is to make a forcing take-out on this type of hand:

♠ J 4 ♥ 10 9 3 ♦ Q 7 ♣ A K 10 9 4 2

Partner having opened One No-Trump, responder appreciates that Three No-Trumps will be a near-certainty. But, with three suits unguarded, he lacks the moral courage to bid it himself, so he tries Three Clubs. An intelligent partner will now reflect that responder could have bid Three No-Trumps himself had he wanted to play the hand there; the fact that he did not do so suggests either a hopelessly unbalanced hand or hopes of a slam, so he will cast around for a constructive bid such as a raise in Clubs—much to responder's disgust. "I bid Three Clubs so that you could go Three No-Trumps, partner"—how many times have we heard that cry!

The following is a far more involved situation:

AN UNORTHODOX RETRIEVER

By A. C. HOPE

WHEN I was stationed in Palestine I bought a shooting-dog from a friend of mine who had a litter of six puppies. The mother was an excellent pointer and the father a flat-coated black retriever. The latter had belonged to a Syrian officer, who was killed on patrol; the dog would not leave his master's grave, but one of the soldiers, by feeding him every day a few yards farther away from the grave, eventually succeeded in adopting him and returned with him to Tel Aviv. The puppies were about three months old when I first saw them. I soon spotted the dog I wanted; he had plenty of bone, straight fore legs, a good chest and dark brown eyes. There was no question of colour, as they were all exactly like their mother—dark brown with a patch of white here and there. My choice had a white chest.

A week later I collected him and took him by train to Haifa, where on the beach he gave his first exhibition of intelligence by following me into the sea, and, after being carried back to land, at once found my shoes and towel; he promptly lay down and guarded them. He soon learned obedience, and field training seemed to be born in him. He would retrieve anything, and surprised me almost the first time that I had him out by suddenly pointing while retrieving a quail—the point was another quail. For some reason he was always known as Butros Pasha, although his real name was Peter.

His first mishap took place when I was on leave. A friend took him out in his car and the dog jumped out and damaged his thigh, with the result that one leg was weaker than the others; when he got tired he walked on three legs, and I am afraid that he suffered from rheumatism when it was cold and damp.

At one period he took to giving birds a crunch when he picked them up, so I stuck two or three large hair pins into a pigeon and sent him to retrieve it. He brought it back to me, having evaded all the sharp ends and with a look on his face as much as to say: "You can't catch me out." I never tried it again.

WEST	♠ A J 9 3	EAST	♠ K Q 8 2
	♥ K 8		♥ A 10 7 6 4 3
	♦ Q 10 7 5		♦ K
	♣ A K 3		♣ 7 5

West opens One No-Trump and East forces with Three Hearts. Many players will rebid Three No-Trumps with the West cards. East would now like to show his Spades, but to do so at the Four level might suggest a 6-5 suit pattern. So he probably rebids the Hearts.

The only small slam worth calling is in Spades. It will succeed against any normal distribution, while Six Hearts or Six No-Trumps are virtually impossible. The best contract can easily be reached if West on the second round makes the cheap and constructive rebid of Three Spades. East will raise to Four Spades; this must mean four supporting trumps, as West is unlikely to have a five-card major. West must now make a slam try; his best course is to test his partner with a cue bid of Five Clubs. East can now bid Six Spades without further ado. If the partnership is in a really scientific mood, cue bidding could continue with Five Diamonds by East and Five Hearts by West, showing further controls in side suits.

Although the forcing take-out is a very necessary manoeuvre on certain hands, it has the disadvantage that the bidding is immediately taken to the Three level. The crowding of the auction can be very awkward, particularly when the take-out is made in Spades. What bidding space is left must be used to the best advantage; many slams are missed or played in the wrong contract, simply because opener on the second round will insist on making the parrot cry of Three No-Trumps.

When I was shooting partridge in the hills, Peter used to mark each bird that was shot anywhere in the line, and, if the other gun could not find it at once, he used to stare at me in the hope that I would signal to him to fetch it. I never did this until the gun asked for Peter's assistance, as he would only hand over game to me, which resulted in my having to carry most of the bag.

Being fond of water, he enjoyed duck shooting more than anything else. He used to watch all birds that came within range, which was disconcerting because, if I was intent on a mallard coming straight at me, Peter would suddenly turn his head to watch a wisp of snipe coming up behind, with the result that both had passed me before I had had time to decide which to shoot at. Peter had a methodical brain and invariably gathered the birds in rotation or as they had been shot, his mind having registered where each had fallen.

He was friendly with everyone and loved to be dressed up, provided that he could tear the paper caps, or whatever was put on him, into pieces afterwards. If there was a rugger match in the mess on a guest night Peter nearly always rushed into the scrum, seizing the paper ball and making off with it into the garden, followed round the flower beds by the whole party in hot pursuit.

He always went everywhere with me, travelling either by train or car. Only once, when I went by train from Lydda to Semakh, did I leave him behind. When I returned, my servant said that Peter had been lost for a day; but in the evening the station master at Lydda rang up to say that he was there. It transpired that out of the three trains standing in the station the dog had selected the train I had taken to Haifa on my way to Semakh. He travelled first class, as a friend of mine saw him, and, not finding me, handed the dog over to the station master at Haifa, where the dog had got out of the train. At Haifa one has to change for the Semakh train, and I often wonder whether

Peter would have changed if he had been left to himself. A few days later I was travelling on the same train and asked a restaurant car attendant whether he had seen my brown dog lately.

"Yes," he said, "he came in and had breakfast only a few days ago."

I am sure Peter understood nearly everything I said, but the following story, although true, is almost unbelievable. I used to play tennis frequently at a mess about a mile away, and Peter used to drive over with me and then run home. The road was a straight one over a couple of cross-roads. One day I was asked to pick up a friend at the mess and play on Colonel X's court. On my leaving the mess, Peter looked puzzled, so I shouted: "Colonel X's, Peter," and off we started, with Peter racing ahead. At

the first cross-roads Peter never hesitated, but turned to the right—down the road to the Colonel's house. My friend said: "However does Peter know we are going to the Colonel's?" to which I replied: "Didn't you hear me tell him?"

When we arrived Peter was wagging his tail on the door-step.

Poor Peter came to a tragic but mercifully quick end. I was transferred to Amman, the capital of Transjordan. The Hedjaz railway ran through a cutting in front of my house. Peter had the habit of visiting a camp across the railway nearly every morning, and then joining me at my office a couple of hundred yards away. One morning I heard a spare engine go down the line, which was unusual, as there was only one train out a week. When I arrived at the office

there was no sign of Peter, but shortly afterwards my Sergeant-Major appeared with the dog's collar, and I guessed by the look on his face that something terrible had happened. I asked him: "Has Peter been killed?"

"Yes, sir, run over by an engine."

I interviewed the driver who said that as he came into the cutting he saw a dog and blew his whistle, at which the dog doubled back just in front of the engine. It was a quick death.

Having had Peter always with me for over four years, I was almost heart-broken. The house seemed so empty without his cheerful presence, and I could not realise that he would not come bounding in apologetically to my lonely meal, and that it was no good saving any more of the chop bones that he had loved so dearly.

HALF A CENTURY

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

PRESUME that technically the half-century does not expire till the end of 1950. Indeed, I seem to have lately read a statement to that effect from an eminent astronomer, who certainly ought to know. I remember the same point arising over the beginning of the new century, and the eagerness with which a friend and I rushed hot-foot on to the first tee at Aberdovey in order to hit off the first ball of the 20th century on that course. That was, as my diary shows, on January 1, 1901; so our mathematics were correct. Nevertheless, to the slovenly and unscientific mind such as mine, the coming of 1950 implies half a century, and as I want to be retrospective to that extent, I propose to be so, and let the astronomers say exactly what they please.

A great many things have happened in the world of golf in this half-century, more, perhaps, than anyone would think if he did not betake himself to books of reference. The two most obvious ones have to do with the implements of the game. The Haskell ball burst on the world with the Amateur Championship in May, 1902, at Hoylake. Before that we were getting along very happily, not recognising our benighted state, with the gutty. Whether it has made the game a better one is, to say the least of it, a doubtful point. It has had a great effect on golf and has doubtless made it more popular than it would otherwise have been, but I often think that this effect is exaggerated. The great surge of increased popularity had come earlier, and if there had been no rubber-cored ball, vast numbers of people, though not quite so vast, would still have been playing golf. That, at least, is an opinion to which I am firmly wedded, and so, I know, is J. H. Taylor, for he has said so in his book.

By comparison with the coming of the new ball, that of steel shafts, in 1929, was insignificant, and yet it was far from unimportant in itself. I am not certain how much effect it has had on the method in which the ball is struck, though it has certainly had some; I am certain that it has made the game perceptibly easier to play, as regards both power and accuracy. The modern ball and the steel shaft between them may not have reduced the wind to impotence, but he is very far from being the powerful tyrant and dictator that he was in 1900.

It is when we come to the big competitions that we realise what a lot has happened in 50 years. In 1900 there was the Open Championship won by J. H. Taylor, the Amateur by Harold Hilton, and the Ladies' by Miss Rhona Adair, afterwards Mrs. Cuthell. And what else was there? Well, there was the St. George's Challenge Cup, generally called the St. George's Vase, at Sandwich; and when the Amateur Championship was at Sandwich it attracted a fine field. Then there was the Irish Open Amateur Championship, which had been founded in 1892, and was always a popular holiday tournament. There was likewise the Irish Close Amateur and there was the Welsh Amateur, but these were hardly then of more than local importance. Neither England nor Scotland had yet a Championship of its own;

neither had the Services. In the professional field it was still three years before the birth of that fine tournament, the *News of the World*, now the match-play championship. Various professional tournaments were promoted by individual clubs when they felt moved to do so, but there was no such list of regular events as now fills the summer to bursting and sends the circus touring the country. There was no Boys' Championship and no Girls' and no Seniors', no Worplesdon, no Halford-Hewitt, no President's Putter; the busily occupied golfer of to-day, looking at his future engagements in his new diary for the coming year, must think that there was really nothing at all going on, and yet somehow the world "went very well then."

International matches again are all so modern as to come within our half-century. The first Amateur Match between England and Scotland was played at Hoylake just before the Amateur Championship of 1902 and so synchronised with the debut of the Haskell ball. Indeed, the first time I ever saw the ball was in that very match, in which my adversary possessed one. The first professional international followed a year later at Prestwick. As to the Walker Cup and the Ryder Cup, they are, comparatively speaking, mere mushrooms, their years of foundation being 1922 and 1927 respectively.

Apropos of internationals, this half-century has seen the foundation and rise of the great American Golfing Empire. It began as far as we here are concerned quite suddenly with Walter Travis's victory in the Amateur Championship at Sandwich in 1904. Mr. Warren Wind, in his monumental book, *The Story of American Golf*, says that "in America to-day the name of Travis rings few bells, and those who claim to remember him well too often have his doings confused with those of his homonymous contemporary, Jerome Travers." That certainly is not true of Britain, and we have never quite recovered from that shock of 46 years ago. The dark, sinister, impassive little figure with the black cigar first sowed the seeds of that American terror which has always been apt to attack us at intervals ever since. True, it gradually subsided and lay dormant for nine years after Travis's win, since subsequent invaders had not shown themselves so formidable, but then in 1913 came an almost more staggering shock, the defeat of Vardon and Ray by Francis Ouimet at the Country Club. It was then that we really woke up to realise what sooner or later would be coming to us.

The war made the impression fainter (even in a world of golf two wars in half a century are of some importance), and then it was revived at Hoylake in 1922, when the American amateur side, including Bobby Jones on his first visit, heavily defeated ours in the first international match. True, those same Americans mysteriously went down like ninepins in the championship, but anyone with eyes to see had seen how good they were; there was no longer any excuse for our not knowing, and we have long since known very well.

Something ought to be said about what

changes those 50 years have seen in the realms of what may be called golf politics. There is one of which many people are probably quite ignorant, and I must say I had grown rather dim about it myself. It concerns the management of the Open and Amateur Championships. One is apt to think of them as having been under the control of the Royal and Ancient Club almost from time immemorial, but this is not so. Up to after the first war the Amateur Championship was controlled by 26 clubs, of whom all but two or three had been original subscribers to the Championship Cup. Then, at a meeting in December, 1919, Robert Maxwell, as a delegate of the Honourable Company, moved that it was in the best interests of the game that there should be one supreme authority, and that the Royal and Ancient should be asked to take over the Championship. The same course was followed as to the Open Championship, which had up till then been managed by the six clubs on whose links it was played.

A more far-reaching political development has been the coming into being of the Scottish and English Unions in 1920 and 1924 respectively. As I said earlier, Ireland and Wales had been much earlier in the Union field, in 1891 and 1895, but with all respect to them, it was the founding of the other two that was the really important thing, leading as it has done to the creation of the Joint Advisory Committee. From the existence of these four unions has flowed not only the English and Scottish Championships and the yearly international tournaments, but the elaborate system of standard scratch scores for handicapping purposes, the Board of Green-keeping Research, and various other less important matters. And, finally, there has been, in 1901, the creation of the Professional Golfers' Association, which has meant so much to professional golf in Britain and is now responsible for that long list of tournaments which may be said to have brought a new public to the watching of golf.

This has been only the most perfunctory review of some of the things that have befallen golf since 1900. There are so many of them that it is strange and terrifying to reflect that I had been playing golf for 16 mortal years before any single one of them had happened.

THE BERTRAM MILLS CIRCUS

EACH year the Bertram Mills Circus at Olympia seems to defy more and more audaciously the laws of probability, of gravity, and of animal behaviour. Men do not merely walk the tight-rope: they fall over each other with exquisitely calculated foolery, but never fall off. Horses sort themselves out by numbers, sea-lions perform prodigious balancing feats and play "God Save the King" on a large mouth-organ, and those notoriously difficult beasts, polar bears, not only slide down chutes with captivating eagerness, but drink out of babies' bottles with obvious enjoyment. Acrobats not only turn somersaults, but twiddle plates on sticks as they do so. It is all wonderfully entertaining.

DOGS AS PORTRAYED BY OLD MASTERS

By
A. CROXTON SMITH

WHEN Mr. Gerald Massey told me he had bought an Old Master in which some fifty dogs appeared, my curiosity was excited, and I begged him to let me have a print. Now that one has come I may, without straining hyberbole, call to my aid a much-abused word and describe the effort as unique. It was usual enough for eminent artists to include a dog or two in their pictures, perhaps to fill up a blank space, but more probably because the sitters were fond of dogs and wished to have a favourite appear by their side. Some of these give the impression of being faithful portraits. The big hunting dogs of Velazquez, for example, are particularly convincing.

Although the student may glance with more than passing interest at examples of the French or Italian schools in which languishing ladies are fondling small pets, they leave me cold. I prefer something more virile, less exotic, more concerned with the lives of the people.

Peter Breughel's *Hunters in the Snow* appeals to me as a great work, the two-and-a-half couples of hounds, a greyhound, a terrier and what seem to be Salukis forming a little pack that was surely representative of 16th-century sport. I wonder what they were hunting in a country white with snow.

This picture of Mr. Massey's is entirely different. Try to imagine the scene. My Lord, having commissioned an artist to paint his dogs, orders the whole kennel of them to be assembled before the palace, and of course, my Lady has to be there. Her figure is more striking, with the little black page beside her, than that of her husband, who is talking to the two kennelmen. Let us hope the varlets answered to the requirements laid down in



A 17th-CENTURY PAINTING IN WHICH SOME FIFTY DOGS ARE PORTRAYED. ATTRIBUTED TO JAN WEENIX

Turbervile's *Book of Hunting*. "A good keeper of Houndes should be gracious, courteous, and gentle, loving his dogs of a natural disposition."

A further intimate touch is added by the intrusion of the dealer, who is tempting the lady to buy what is either a small poodle or a Maltese. She evidently has a white poodle already, which is to be seen in the left corner of the canvas. A Dalmatian is nearby, coarser in the head than we like them and without the ears cropped close, as was customary at one time.

It puzzles me to explain how any person could have got together such a mixed assortment of dogs of all sorts and sizes. There are the greyhounds, much as we know them to-day, several spaniels and Great Danes or their fore-runners, the *Bullenbeisser* or *Barenbeisser*, which, being interpreted, mean bull biter and bear biter. These dogs, in alliance with the lighter and speedier English hunting hounds, in the course of time produced the German boarhound, which in later years developed into the more elegantly built Great Dane.

The magnificent mastiff in the middle foreground arrests the eye as the leading motif of the composition. Purists will tell me that white was not a mastiff colour, but I should like to refer them to the fine painting by Sawrey Gilpin of a white-and-black mastiff and a brace of greyhounds painted for the Duke of Hamilton in 1780, and now belonging to Mr. J. W. Cameron, by whose kind permission it is reproduced here. The dog, with the majesty of its kind, ignores the annoying attentions of the fussy little creature that is trying to make him play.

Who was the painter of Mr. Massey's fine picture? He was evidently an artist of repute, and Mr. Massey, who is an authority on pictures and books pertaining to dogs, is convinced that it belongs to the Dutch school, probably of about the period 1650-1700. He considers further that it may be attributed to Jan Weenix, of Amsterdam, who lived from 1640 to 1719. This opinion has been supported by another expert. Can any reader throw further light upon the subject?

Jan Weenix was famous for his painting of dead game as well as battle scenes, and was an artist of high rank. He worked for a number of years for the Elector Palatine Johann Wilhelm. It may be that the dogs were painted for this gentleman and his wife.

The man who was responsible for this picture had the fondness of the Dutch and Flemish artists for details. Note the spiced collars in the right-hand foreground, suggesting that some of the dogs, at any rate, were used for tackling wolves or wild boar.



MASTIFF AND GREYHOUNDS BY SAWREY GILPIN (1780)

A PROBLEM OF YOUNG GANNETS

ONE of the most fascinating problems confronting ornithologists, about which I wrote in *COUNTRY LIFE* of August 19, 1949, concerns the post-fledging activities of young gannets. Since then, some unexpected evidence has come to light concerning these activities.

For some years Mr. Dugald McIntyre has been the only naturalist to record adult gannets feeding young birds on the sea after they had fledged—off the Mull of Kintyre. Indeed, not only had there been no observations elsewhere in the British Isles of this occurrence, but in Shetland waters there were (and are) no records of a young gannet being seen on the wing once it had made its initial flight down from the nesting cliffs. Now, however, Mr. E. A. S. Oldham tells me that he, too, observed adults feeding young, by regurgitation, on the sea—in the Hebridean Minches—on several occasions in August or September, 1941-42. As he had the advantage of making these observations from a motor-boat, at a distance of a few hundred yards, and actually witnessed the young birds place their bills within the adults', this must be regarded as conclusive evidence that such post-fledging feeding does take place; though not, I am confident, as I shall suggest in due course, by the young ones' parents.

As I stated in my earlier article, it is the young gannets which abandon their parents on the nesting cliffs, when they make their initial flight down to the sea. The bulk of the adults frequents the cliffs until well on into October and, furthermore, they take not the slightest notice of their fledglings' departure, nor visit

them subsequently on the sea—unless one supposes to be parents those few seen to attack fledglings on the sea—and of more than forty fledglings observed only five were seen to be approached by adults in this manner. So far as Shetland was concerned, then, it seemed that once the young left the cliffs their association with their parents terminated for good; for Mr. G. T. Kay, of Lerwick, who made various surveys in his yacht in Shetland waters in 1946 and subsequent years, and observed a number of young gannets scattered over several square miles of sea, found them always alone and unable to rise from the water. He concluded that it would be impossible for a parent to find its young one after it had drifted all night in, say, a gale of wind and a heavy sea.

Yet, from the fact that the young gannets have never been observed on the wing in Shetland waters (the Shetland archipelago stretches seventy miles from north to south, with a second large gannetry at its extreme north end) it follows that several days, and possibly two or three weeks, must elapse after the initial flight down from the cliffs, before the young have lost sufficient fat and have exercised their wings sufficiently to enable them to become airborne. How, then, could their parents, still frequenting the breeding cliffs, continue to keep in touch with them? It is extremely improbable that Shetland gannets differ from Hebridean gannets in their behaviour; and Mr. McIntyre has seen the latter being followed by young gannets on the wing, and Oldham has now recorded their being pestered for food on the sea after they

have emerged from a dive, and actually being fed by regurgitation.

How, then, can one reconcile these irreconcilables—the parents continuing to frequent the cliffs for weeks after the young have fledged, the young drifting ever farther out to sea from the gannetries? And why should the parents begin feeding their young again after an interval of starvation? I never saw a fully feathered "nestling" fed on the cliffs of Noss, and concluded that a starvation period of some ten days preceded their fledging.

I can see only one solution to this problem: that these observations of McIntyre and Oldham were not of young gannets and their parents, but of any adult gannets which happened to be fishing in the vicinity of the young responding to the latters' importunities for food, just as, from another impulse, they respond to the skua's importunities and disgorge their fish. The fact that this phenomenon has never been witnessed off Shetland may be attributed to the probability that this importunity of the fledglings does not begin until they have acquired the powers of flight, by which time they have passed out of Shetland waters, either south or east, whereas on the West Coast a "canalisation" of gannets from various colonies takes place through the Minches. But whatever may be the true solution of this mystery, I am confident that those adults feeding young at sea are *not* parents, and it will be interesting to hear of the experiences of any other observers who may have observed any post-fledging activities.

RICHARD PERRY.

CORRESPONDENCE

FOUNT OF FREEDOM

SIR,—I was most interested in your recent editorial note, *Fount of Freedom*, on the subject of the Buxton Memorial Fountain in Parliament Square.

It is indeed a sad look out for London's aesthetic future if all planning is to be subjected to arguments of the nature of some of those produced in the House of Lords debate of December 13.

Let us hope that considerations of beauty and fitness will be taken into account when the question of the memorial is again discussed. Why, for instance, if it is so important to commemorate the abolition of slavery and the promoters of it, should not a new really well-designed and important fountain, including an impressive jet of water, form part of the design of the central garden? It has always seemed a pity to me that the only really good jets of water in London are to be seen in Trafalgar Square; we sadly lack good fountains, and the abolitionists of slavery surely deserve a better memorial than the hopelessly inadequate and ugly Victorian Gothic erection that commemorates them at present.—JOHN CODRINGTON, 22, Eaton Mews South, London, S.W.1.

THE BALDACHINO IN ENGLISH CHURCHES

SIR,—May I add a third example to the two 18th-century baldachini in English churches mentioned in Mr. Oswald's recent letter? Early in the reign of George I Beverley Minster was extensively repaired, the north transept being restored to the perpendicular by means of "ingenious machinery" constructed by William Thornton, a York carpenter. In 1732 John Loveday, recording in his diary how "with ye greatest judgement they have renew'd ye Fabrick, imitating ye old Work throughout, so yt ye building is All of a piece," mentions "a large magnificent wooden Arch, curiously carv'd, standing upon fluted Corinthian Columns" over the altar.

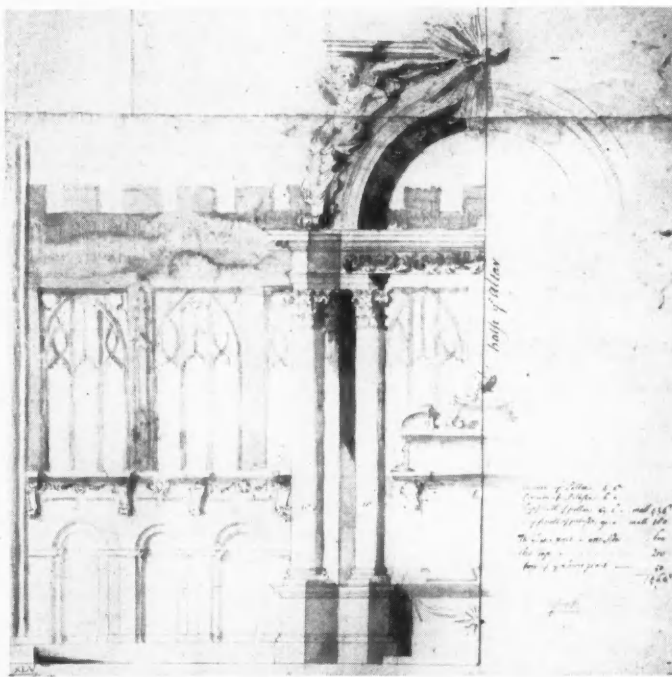
Dr. Pococke, who visited Beverley in 1760, was more critical, but also more informative: he tells us that

"between the Quire and Sanctum Sanctorum is a grand altar of Dantzick oak, four Corinthian pillars supporting a Canopy; which should have been in truer Gothic."

The architect employed was Nicholas Hawksmoor, and his design for a baldachino answering to this description is preserved among his drawings in the British Museum (King's Maps XLV, 7 ff-2). Though endorsed "Altar for York by N. Hawksmoor," it is possible that it is in fact a study for the baldachino at Beverley. It would be interesting to know whether any illustration exists showing the interior of Beverley Minster as Hawksmoor left it, with

"high Galleries supported by Doric Pillars in every arch," a pulpit standing "in ye middle of ye Area" but "moveable upon Wheels," a stone screen "curiously carv'd, imitating with elegance ye Gothic manner," and at the east end the great baldachino standing over the altar.—H. M. COLVIN, 14, Walton Street, Oxford.

[At York Minster a Perpendicular stone screen or reredos corresponding to that shown in the drawing divides the choir and sanctuary from the Lady Chapel. The design for the baldachino must therefore have been intended for York, not Beverley.—Ed.]



DESIGN BY NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR FOR A BALDACHINO AT YORK MINSTER

See letter: *The Baldachino in English Churches*

THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR CAMBRIDGE

SIR,—The editorial note in your last week's issue about the recently published draft plan for Cambridge, after congratulating Professor W. A. Holford and Mr. H. Myles Wright on many of their proposals, draws attention to the controversial project of the proposed cut between Downing Street and Jesus Lane. The note does not draw attention to another feature of the plan that is, to my mind, equally controversial—the suggested new Mill Lane bridge, which would make Downing Street, Pembroke Street and Mill Lane into a main traffic thoroughfare by linking them with the Barton Road on the west.

These three streets serve numerous University lecture-rooms and laboratories, and at certain hours of the day they are filled with traffic-impeding undergraduate cyclists.

Although Mill Lane is more or less a cul-de-sac and thus enjoys a suitable scholastic quiet, Downing Street already carries a certain amount of ordinary traffic. Surely it would be a mistake to encourage any more traffic to use these streets.—R. GORDON, Newmarket, Suffolk.

TIMBER FELLING IN THE MIDDLE AGES

SIR,—With regard to your correspondent's letter in the issue of December 23, 1949, on timber felling in the Middle Ages, giving particulars of oak trees felled in the spring and early summer—I would suggest that this took place to allow for bark stripping and to catch the first and second run of the sap. Oak bark was extensively used for tanning.

My father remembered bark being sold at £22 per ton during the latter half of the 19th century, and, in fact, at this price it was much more valuable than the timber.—V. MORGAN, Pontilas, Hereford.

ACROSS-THE-WORLD MADEIRA

SIR,—I am interested in Mr. James Duncan Phillip's recent letter about Madeira, and I regret not having read

previous correspondence on this subject. My firm, which was established here in 1745, shipped many hundreds of pipes of East or West India Madeira, as it was known on the British market, or *Vinho da Roda* as known locally. I can assure you that the long sea voyage, the heat in the holds and constant stirrings caused by the motion of the vessel, greatly improved the wine. Old records tell us that a pipe of wine shipped to India and back to the island was more matured, rounded off and palatable than the same wine kept here for the duration of the voyage.

Our forefathers thought that Madeira should cross the Equator twice to be properly matured, a process which brought a romantic atmos-

interest to note that these are in common daily use at Mont-Dore, France.

Patients who go there for treatment in the hot-atmosphere chambers go to the establishment before breakfast, and on their return to their hotel the chambermaids immediately warm the bed, true to tradition, with the warming-pan, so that the patient gets into a warm bed in accordance with the treatment and rests for half an hour or so.

The use of the warming-pan is not confined to old-fashioned French hotels, but is in use in some first-class hotels.

In this connection, it is amusing to note that the sedan chair is also in contemporary use, though not in very

could give me any information about the artist responsible for them, or their history.—ELEANOR IZARD (Mrs.), 980, Arundel Drive, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

SPORT A CENTURY AGO

From Sir Douglas McCraith

SIR,—In the article *Sport a Century Ago* reference was made to Bendigo preaching. Many years ago Conan Doyle wrote a story in the *Strand Magazine* about Bendigo preaching at Birmingham, and when some of his old associates turned up and chaffed him the story relates how he descended from the pulpit and gave them a hiding. I wrote to Conan Doyle asking him whether there was any foundation for the story; he replied that

he used to visit my father on business about fifty years ago. Although Bendy was one of the shiftiest in the ring (he had to be as he was only a middleweight and was usually giving away about two stones), he was honest. Dupe told me that often Bendy had offers to sell a match, but always refused—"How could I face the Nottingham lads who put their shillings and half-crowns on me?"

Bendy was not keen on his last fight. He was aged 39 and suffering from rheumatism, and had decided to retire, whereas Paddock was only 26. The latter visited Nottingham to endeavour to arrange the match, and as Bendy was away Paddock was received by his mother, who was a little virago. When Bendy returned



A 17th-CENTURY MINIATURE (top left) WITH FIVE OF ITS SET OF TWENTY TALC TRANSPARENCIES

See letter: 17th-Century Transparencies

phere, but was very costly in ullage.

In the present days of speed and bustle a synthetic across-the-world process has been found necessary to mature all Madeira wine. This process is known as *Estufagem*. The young wines are kept in casks in heated stores, known as *estufas* (boothouses), at temperatures from 40 to 55 degrees centigrade. With frequent stirrings the process of maturing is satisfactorily completed in 90 to 180 days.

Although *estufas* were started in 1794 they were not generally used, as the system of shipping to the tropics and back was considered better. The process was more generally used after 1803; in 1889 Count Canavial greatly improved the *estufa* and since then the process has become generally used in maturing Madeira wine. It is a known fact that the ageing of wine is brought about by oxidising, principally by heat, light and vibration.—NOEL COSSART, Funchal, Madeira.

WARMING-PANS IN FRANCE

SIR,—With reference to your recent article on warming-pans, it may be of

great numbers. There is at least one kept in the thermal establishment, and I have seen it in use for the purpose of taking patients to the hot-atmosphere chambers and returning them to their lodgings.—J. S. WOOLLEY, Salisbury.

17th-CENTURY TRANSPARENCIES

SIR,—In your issue of October 7, 1949, there was a letter from Lord Kenyon accompanying the illustration of an allegorical picture. He does not state the size of the original or the medium in which it is painted, but it appears in some respects to resemble a miniature in my possession (oil on copper), evidently of the same period.

I enclose a photograph of this miniature together with a few of its twenty talc overlays (similar to those of Charles I in your issue of February 4, 1949). The one depicting a black figure (Temptation?) whispering in the lady's ear bears a resemblance to Lord Kenyon's picture, especially in the treatment of the hand.

There seem to be quite a number of these pictures in existence and I should be most grateful if anyone

it was only "what might have been." Thus are legends born.

As a matter of fact, Bendigo was quite incapable of preaching. After his fighting days were over he became a most disreputable character, making repeated appearances before the Bench for drunkenness and breaches of the peace. He was "converted" by one Jemmie Dupe, a pork butcher, who ran a mission in the slums of Sneinton, near Nottingham.

An old man told me many years ago that Dupe preached from a platform upon which was Bendigo as Exhibit No. 1. When Dupe ended his discourse the crowd would shout "Bendy, Bendy," and Bendigo would walk to the front, set himself in a sparring attitude and say, "All me laife I've been feightin' for the Devil, now I'm feightin' for Christ," and, having said his piece, retire to the background. The author of *Pugilistica* relates that when Bendy said this to a certain noble lord the latter replied, "Well, I hope you will fight the Devil more fairly than you fought Ben Caunt."

I had many talks with Dupe when

his mother told him that a young whippersnapper had called to challenge him and if he did not fight him she would, and gave Bendy no peace until articles were signed. The fight took place at Mildenhall, on June 3, 1850, before a crowd estimated at 15,000, and Paddock should have won, but Bendy made him lose his temper.

The fame of the old champion fighters was so great that Bendy's name is perpetuated by a town in Australia and a Derby winner. He died in 1880, aged 69.—DOUGLAS MCCRAITH, Normanton Grange, Plumtree, Nottingham.

PACKHORSE AND BULLOCK SHOES

SIR,—With reference to the article, *A Village Exhibition*, in your issue of October 14, 1949, a shoe, exactly similar and said to have been used on a packhorse, was picked up a few weeks ago on Stonewall Hill, Norton, Radnorshire. It had been newly ploughed up on moorland. Many of the hills in Radnorshire are seamed with old packhorse tracks. The make

(Continued on page 47)

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of the shoe seems likely to pinch the frog after a certain amount of wear.

The half of a bullock shoe, also illustrated in your article, is one of two plates nailed to the cleft hoofs of Welsh black cattle before they are driven in herds to Surrey, Kent and Sussex. They are called "cues" hereabouts, and were fixed by light L-shaped nails. The drovers carried spares on the long trek, and to prevent the nails rusting they were stuck into a piece of bacon.

I have seen a two-pint wooden firkin in use by a rabbit-catcher. The name, still current here, is "costrel."

*Therewithal a costrel
taketh he tho'
And seyd, "Here of
a draught or two
Gif hym to drynke."
—Chaucer.*

Examples of leather firkins can be seen in the Hereford Museum. Some of them have a hole cut in the side large enough to admit the hand. The curator told me that old costrels were hung about farm buildings and were used as receptacles for nails.—GILBERT DRAGE, *The Gables*, Norton, Presteigne, Radnorshire.

SCULPTURE IN CEYLON

SIR,—A Festival of Arts was held recently in Ceylon, and a comprehensive collection of the finest specimens of local art, handicraft and handwork in gold, silver and brass-work, pottery, lacquer work, Kandyan embroidery, ivory, wood-carving and jewellery was displayed. The twenty-foot statue of Visvakarma (shown in my second photograph), patron deity of the arts and crafts, was appropriately erected at a prominent spot in the show-grounds at Colombo.

Visvakarma is described in Oriental books as the Lord of the Arts, the Carpenter of the Gods, and the Fashioner of all Ornaments. The philosophical conceptions involved in the legend of this great "Over-craftsman of the Universe" have been delightfully explained by the late Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy in his book *Medieval Sinhalese Art*, where he has written: "The Indian craftsman indeed conceives of his art, not as the accumulated knowledge of ages, but as originating in the divine skill of Visvakarma, and revealed by him. Beauty, rhythm, proportion and idea have an absolute existence on an ideal plane, where all who seek may find."

This ten-armed image, which is a heroic piece of work turned out in bricks and mortar according to

specifications contained in the ancient *solokas*, reveals that there were still skilled sculptors who could mould a magnificent statue reminiscent of the days when master-craftsmen fashioned colossal works like the Buddha's statues—for example, the one at the Gal-Vihara (Granite Temple) at Polonnaruwa, one of Ceylon's ruined capitals.

One such statue is depicted in my first photograph. Carved on a rock about 170 ft. long and 30 ft. high, it is 46 ft. in length and depicts the death-scene of Buddha, his head resting on his right hand, and supported on a



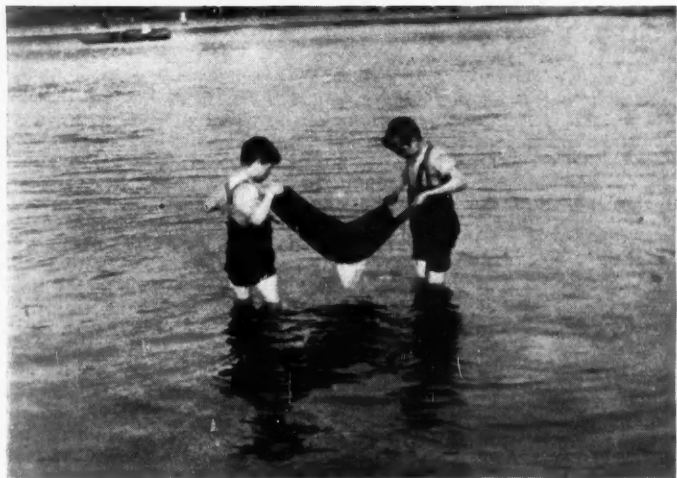
rounded rock resembling a bolster. The scene suggests nothing but perfect repose—the folds of the robe being carved in lines that add to the stillness of the jungle around and the majesty of perfect death, filling one with a deep sense of reverence and awe.

Seldom has a sculptor shown greater resourcefulness and skill, or produced more harmonious and satisfying results.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, *Batticaloa, Ceylon*.

THE ART OF TIDDLER FISHING

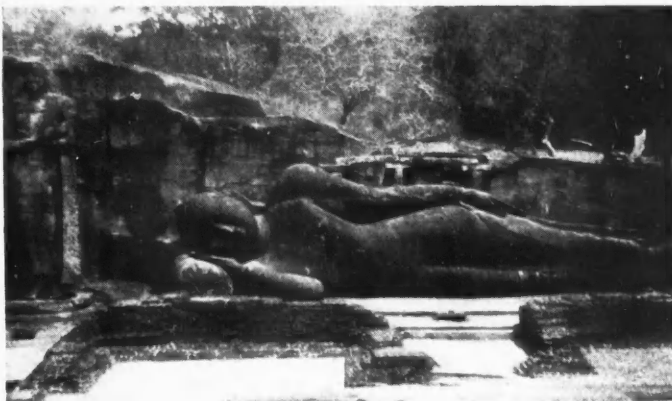
SIR,—Apropos of Major C. S. Jarvis's recent remarks in *COUNTRY LIFE* about tiddler fishing I enclose a photograph, taken some 20 years ago, of two Cockney boys fishing for tiddlers in the Serpentine without a line or a bent pin! I cannot say what the catch was because I could not stop to see, but I have no doubt the method is still practised.—LEONARD WALLIS, 92, Cannock Road, Stafford.

[This photograph shows that there are no strict rules about tiddler fishing, and that on occasion a form of trawl net is used.—ED.]



FISHING FOR TIDDLERS IN THE SERPENTINE

See letter: *The Art of Tiddler Fishing*



RECLINING BUDDHA IN THE TEMPLE AT POLONNARUWA, CEYLON. (Left) STATUE OF VISVAKARMA, THE TEN-ARMED CEYLONESE DEITY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

See letter: *Sculpture in Ceylon*

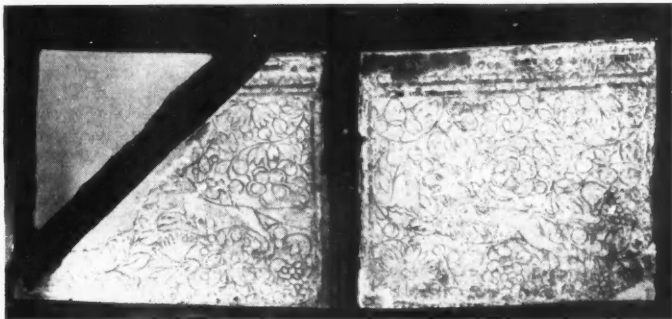
HAUT ÉCOLE AND THE CIRCUS RING

SIR,—An increasing number of people are becoming interested in *dressage* and *haute école*. Many of your readers will have seen the excellent *haute école* turn in this year's Bertram Mills Circus.

What will have occurred to many of them is that, whereas the orthodox *dressage* arena is rectangular, the circus ring is round. Would it not be interesting to discover from trainers and riders of circus horses to what extent this difference in the shape of arenas necessitates a departure from what most of us regard as orthodox *dressage* and *haute école*?—ROBERT COLVILLE.

TEMPERA PAINTING DISCOVERY

SIR,—I thought your readers might be interested in the enclosed photograph of a tempera wall painting that I discovered in the bedroom of an old house that I have just restored—now



PART OF A TEMPERA WALL PAINTING RECENTLY FOUND IN A HOUSE AT MIDHURST, SUSSEX

See letter: *Tempera Painting Discovery*

called Elizabeth House—opposite the church in Midhurst, Sussex.

Professor Tristram, who has inspected this painting, thinks that it is probably unique, as he knows of no other tempera painting in Sussex, although he was aware of some in Essex.—ARTHUR VISICK, *Midhurst, Sussex*.

TOO LATE NOW

SIR,—I have just read Mr. A. A. Milne's delightful article *Thy Tablets, Memory*, in your issue of December 2, 1949, in which he refers to his application many years ago for the assistant editorship of the *Hibbert Journal*.

I confess I have no first-hand knowledge of what transpired then, but I find myself musing upon the whimsical consequences which might have followed from Mr. Milne's association with my distinguished predecessor, Dr. L. P. Jacks. The situation both for Mr. Milne, the

Journal and the public is full of the most pleasing, perhaps amusing, possibilities.

I should, however, like to supplement for your readers the details of Mr. Milne's references to the *Hibbert Journal*, before they inscribe Mr. Milne's article deeply upon the tablets of their memories. The *Journal*, which first appeared in 1902, was and still is a quarterly devoted to religion, theology and philosophy.—G. STEPHENS SPINKS, Editor, *The Hibbert Journal*, 49, Northway, London, N.W.11

A DEER AND HIS ANTLERS

SIR,—I was interested to read your correspondent's letter concerning the stuffed deer in Blair Atholl, Perthshire. Unfortunately, the name of the stag was incorrectly given as Tier when it should have been Tilt.

Although in 1848 and 1849 Tilt carried a head of 18 points, at the time of his demise he was only a 17-pointer. The measurements of his

final head were: length 40 ins., inside span 28 ins. and beam 6 1/4 ins.

Besides the Tilt series of shed antlers, Blair Atholl also houses similar sets of shed antlers from three other stags, Merk, Banvie and Tarf, though none of these has claimed immortality by being stuffed *in toto*.

Merk, who was killed on September 17, 1853, because of disease, was at the time only a 12-pointer (5 x 7) but three years previously, when 13 years old, he had been a 17-pointer. Tarf was shot on August 27, 1849, when 12 years old as a 13-pointer. Banvie died in 1852 as an 11-pointer. Three years before his death Banvie had been a 16-pointer but Tarf never grew more than 13 points.

Like Tilt, Banvie and Tarf were named after burns that flowed into the rivers Garry and Tilt respectively, but I do not know from what source Merk obtained his name.—G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD, *Withnell Fold, Lancs.*

CHATSWORTH ILLUMINED

IT is some consolation that, as the great country houses of England cease to be the homes of the families who built them, their significance as co-operative achievements between generations of possessors, architects, and artists grows correspondingly more clear. As the personal element that once filled their galleries with the bustle of guests and children and servants recedes into a corner or withdraws to humbler but homelier surroundings, the disproportionate empty state may at first feel oppressive, but gradually the strange thing can happen. Ghosts, invisible when the place was lived in, may materialise and the house recover a teeming personal activity of its own emanating from innumerable craftsmen directed by the orders of long-dead lords. To bring about this strange illumination requires, however, uncommon powers of sympathy with and study of the records, fabric, and departed spirits.

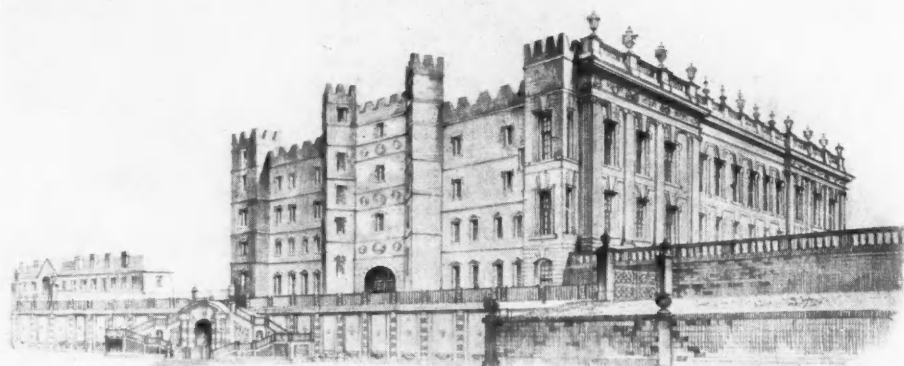
Mr. Francis Thompson, Librarian and Keeper of the Collections at Chatsworth, Derbyshire, has come to know its ghosts intimately, and by long contemplation of the structure and building accounts, has gained understanding insight of their natures and of the great building's development through the centuries. In *A History of Chatsworth* (COUNTRY LIFE, 3 gns.) this loving comprehension brings the huge impersonal pile and its lords to life, disentangling its and their complexities with scholarly penetration but in a friendly and easy way.

The intimate, rather conversational, technique is adopted, he tells us, from the 6th, Bachelor, Duke of Devonshire, who compiled for his sister, Lady Granville ("Hary-O"), a *Handbook of Chatsworth*. Mr. Thompson, describing his volume as "a supplement" to that, confesses that, in writing it, he too had a particular person in mind:

To him it was dedicated on his twenty-first birthday. When I recall that this was the age at which the author of the *Handbook* succeeded to his great possessions, both the 6th Duke and he who would have been the 11th Duke stand vividly before me.

But deeply as the Bachelor Duke cared for his home, which stood to him in place of wife and children, Mr. Thompson points out how curiously little attempt he made to account for its peculiar illogicalities which, with the help of Wyattville and Paxton, he did so much to solve in practice. Indeed it was consideration of the extraordinarily inconvenient and disconnected plan of Chatsworth, as found by the 6th Duke, which has led Mr. Thompson to read the building accounts afresh, and then, between the lines, the personality of the 1st Duke, the builder, and so to formulate the thesis that is the principal theme of the book.

This is that Chatsworth was not, as has always been supposed, built consistently or even consecutively to replace the quadrangle of Bess of Hardwick, to the single design of William Talman. Mr. Thompson touches on the Elizabethan phase only to the extent that, as in the



THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF CHATSWORTH IN 1699

case of Mary Queen of Scots' apartments and "bower," it affected the existing house. But he establishes that the old building did so a great deal more than has been believed, in that the 1st Duke originally introduced Talman only to rebuild the south side which, by 1687, had become dilapidated. In the following year, however, it became necessary to buttress the old east side and hall, which was done by building a singularly massive "tower" in the south-east angle, containing a new main staircase. Then he decided to rebuild the hall itself, and not till two years after that was finished, to rebuild the east front containing it. This piecemeal procedure would have led (and did) to anomalies enough. But in addition, Mr. Thompson shows that the confusion was increased by the Duke's peculiar trait of attaching little significance to a plan, but of discovering all kinds of ways in which it could be—and was—improved as soon as the walls had risen sufficiently far for him to be able to visualise the effect. This might not have mattered had not he committed himself (among the first individuals to do so in England) to having the work built by contract—an arrangement of which the Duke, with his essentially feudal mind, failed completely to grasp the binding nature. Consequently, when the east wing was finished in 1695, costs had soared, he refused to pay, lawsuits impended, and architect, builders, and craftsmen were sent packing, the Duke wishing heartily never to see any of them again.

For five years, consequently, Chatsworth had two classical and two Elizabethan sides, none of which communicated save by Bess's internal galleries. By 1700 he could no longer endure the muddle, so decided to replace the old entrance and west side, where, as yet, only the terrace and steps had been built—but this time by direct labour and, apparently, with himself as architect. Contemporaries had noticed, among the Duke's traits, his capacity to learn "things useful to his country and to himself," looking for them among all and sundry, and that he even "invited to his house such persons, in the mid-station of life, as he found to be men of ability." One of these, Mr. Thompson has discovered, was Thomas Archer, groom porter to the Queen, whose visits became increasingly frequent, and, although no payments to him are recorded, to whom the Duke, on his death-bed bequeathed £200 "in acknowledgement of his favour and care touching the building of my house." By then not only the west side had been rebuilt but also the north, with its centre formed by a great bow, and the fantastic cascade-temple in the garden; both unlike anything Talman ever conceived but, now that Mr. Thompson has materialised him, highly typical of Archer's Baroque proclivities, caught from Vanbrugh (who just then was giving Duchess Sarah bows at Blenheim). The theory fits together perfectly, and accounts for what has hitherto been mysterious: how Archer came to acquire the high reputation he did.

Mr. Thompson is equally illuminating and cogent about the craftsmen employed. The responsibility of Grinling Gibbons (swallowed by

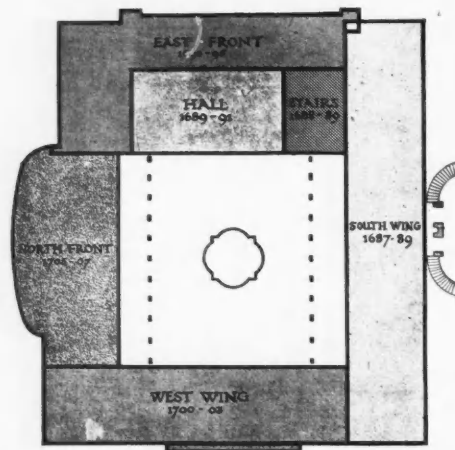
the sixth Duke) for any of the carvings, of Tijou for all the ironwork, and of Verrio for the whole painted decoration has already been considered very doubtful. It is now clear that a native genius, Samuel Watson, was largely, and latterly solely, responsible for the sculpture, a local smith, Gardom, learnt Tijou's job, and Laguerre, Louis Cheron, and Thornhill executed most of the murals. No less absorbing is Mr. Thompson's elucidation of how the garden, park and village of Edensor were evolved and transformed.

London and Wise's formal terraces and much else to the east were swept away, and the sphere of scenic interest shifted to the west front, in the second act—the short but dynamic reign of the fourth Duke, when Paine erected the present bridge and great stable quadrangle, and Capability Brown created the present landscape. Mr. Thompson, while quoting Paine's acknowledgment of Brown's share, inclines to give the credit for the "inspiring motive" and homogeneity of the transformation to the fourth Duke himself, or even to his father-in-law, Burlington, adding that "very little is known about its execution." The Earl was dead by 1758, when it began taking place, and the Duke intensively occupied by high office. It seems here that Mr. Thompson's loyalties may have led him, as so many writers in the past, to underestimate Brown's creative and co-ordinating abilities. Miss Dorothy Stroud's forthcoming study of Brown's life and work, with the extensive series of his accounts which she has discovered, may well throw more light on the respective shares of Cavendish and Capability in conceiving the majestic scenery of Chatsworth.

Then follows perhaps the most delightful section of the book, tracing the sixth Duke's emendations to the enthusiasms of his forbears, and his happy relations with his artists. I did not know that Joseph Paxton's first act on arriving at Chatsworth was to fall in love with, and propose to, the housekeeper's niece (who promptly married him). That was, perhaps, symbolic of the sympathy that the dual bachelor seemed to radiate about his palace.

The second part of the volume describes the evolution of each room, including "all that the sixth Duke had to say of its associations and of what he had done to it himself," but reviewing it in the light of the discoveries that have been summarised in connection with the plan and exterior. The book is illustrated by over a hundred plates, many from previously unpublished or little known drawings or paintings in the Devonshire Collection. One could go on almost indefinitely quoting items of interest that Mr. Thompson has brought to light, and, since the book does not deal specifically with either the furniture or the fabulous wealth of the collections, Mr. Thompson also could, no doubt, fill several more volumes as important as this one. But enough has been said to indicate the absorbing character, not only to students, but to all who enjoy houses, of his illumination of the architectural history of the house which, as he remarks somewhere, "is one of the best addresses in the world."

C. H.



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AFRICAN ACRE

By D. COMPTON-JAMES

IT does not matter when you plant in this Natal climate. There is always enough heat to grow something. The only governing factor is rain, which is rather scarce in the winter months. My house has an acre of garden. The ground falls away steeply into a fertile valley, and the garden is, therefore, terraced. The soil is light but deep. It contains very few stones. In the course of digging a good-sized mealie patch, I encountered but two stones. Weeds, of course, are plentiful. The roots of couch or twitch grass thread the whole subsoil and display the usual tendency to break off when an attempt is made to pull them up. There are, however, no dandelions, thistles, or nettles.

There are some spiky plants but they are not weeds. When digging in the pineapple patch I have found it advisable to wear gloves and leggings because of the sharp spines that serrate the edges of the pineapple leaves. These detach themselves at the lightest touch but they are not so easily detached from your flesh once they have made contact with it. Another prickly customer is the bougainvillea, which pours great cascades of purple flowers from a height of twenty feet down to the ground. The bougainvillea had encroached on the native servants' mealie patch at the back of their *kia* and I made an attempt to cut it back, but I had to give up the idea for the time being, because, gloves notwithstanding, its sickle thorns tore my hands to pieces. Somebody else, I observed, had previously tried conclusions with this particular bougainvillea. Most of the main branches had been sawn through close to the trunk, but the severed branches had retaliated by re-rooting wherever they touched the ground.

All the usual English garden produce—potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, beet, marrow, and so on—grows here in great profusion and at high speed. In addition, we can also grow exotic plants such as James's squash and egg-plant.

Fruit trees abound. Lemon trees are

springing up everywhere in the garden and these accidental seedlings have to be firmly uprooted, otherwise the whole garden would become a lemon grove. There are also bananas, papaws, and mangoes—the last-named so heavy with fruit that some branches will obviously require underpropping. Curiously enough, oranges do not grow well in Natal. This seems paradoxical when one remembers that the lemon is practically a weed. I discovered two vines running wild through some long grass—a grape-vine and a lychee-vine. Somebody had put up a trellis of wire hung on a wooden frame to support them, but the white ants had got at the wood and the whole contraption had crashed. The soil will also grow peaches, nectarines, and grenadillas, but not apples.

In the flower gardens we have marigolds, stocks, petunias, gladioli, pansies, poppies, nasturtiums, azaleas, pinks, roses, and many other old favourites. The chief flowering tree in the autumn is the jacaranda. Several of these line the drive and there are other specimens in the garden itself. The jacaranda is a tall, wide-spreading, deciduous tree, covered with masses of beautiful blue blossom. I doubt whether I have ever before seen any tree so beautiful as a jacaranda in full bloom. The blossom drops easily. The drive in front of the house can be carpeted with fallen blue flowers, but there seems to be no diminution in the mass of blossom overhead. Like many South African trees, the jacaranda flowers before it breaks into

leaf. The effect is peculiar—a naked tree covered with blossom. I have sent some jacaranda seeds to my gardener in England. I see no reason why the tree should not grow in the sheltered climate of my Devon garden.

Another favourite of mine is the flamboyant tree, which looks like a canopy of green tiles studded with orange flowers. There is an avenue of flamboyant trees in Durban and when they are in full bloom the effect is so magnificent that the civic authorities have installed floodlights so that they can be seen at night, too.

The poinsettia is still in flower in October. Locally they humorously advise you not to cut clothes props from this tree, otherwise the props will root on washing day. The poinsettia has no leaves, or, at least, it starts by throwing out some scarlet leaves, but these change their minds and decide to become flowers.

A favourite flowering bush is the Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow. It always has flowers



MANGO TREE, HEAVY WITH FRUIT

of three colours—purple, mauve, and white. On the first day of its appearance, the flower is deep purple. On the second day it pales to mauve, and on the third day it is white. The effect is decidedly unusual. It will take me some time to get used to seeing flowers of three colours on one bush. Digging in my African garden is fairly light work. The soil turns easily and is very friable so that a fine tilth can be obtained with a minimum of effort. Our native servants think that the white *Baas* is mad to go digging—such work is for coolies—but without my digging I should get practically no exercise. The best time for digging is from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. The sun is hot as soon as it rises. There is no waiting for the day to warm up, but in the early mornings there is usually a cool breeze. The temperature at this time of the day is usually about 75 degrees. One morning I worked quite normally for about half-an-hour, then suddenly I found myself dripping with perspiration and almost gasping for breath. I had to give up. The explanation was recorded in the newspaper on the following day. A hot wind from the Drakensberg Mountains had sent the temperature soaring to 111 degrees in the shade—a rise of 36 degrees in less than half-an-hour. By 11 a.m. however, the temperature had dropped to 75 degrees and I was able to continue gardening in comfort.

There are very few insects in the soil. In the course of several months' work, I have seen fewer than a dozen wireworms—but what wireworms they were, six inches long and as thick as my little finger. Very occasionally a grasshopper or cricket will pop up out of loose soil and sometimes a frog or a mouse. Once I bent down to pick up a twig but the "twig" promptly opened its wings and flew away: it was a stick insect. The birds and the mice have, so far, been very kind to my seeds, or perhaps I have been exceptionally lucky. I fully expected that my garden peas, which were sown unprotected, would be decimated, especially as I had noticed a number of birds with all the cheeky, greedy characteristics of English starlings. But apparently these birds are not yet educated about peas. Indeed, most of the local birds seem to prefer liquid refreshment. They are always busy in the flower-laden trees, going from blossom to blossom, drinking from each in turn.

This African acre is one of the loveliest spots I have ever seen—a canvas of great splashes of vivid colour with terraced lawns almost as green as English lawns, although the grass is coarser. Certainly this part of Africa is very far from being the dry, burnt-up country that I had always imagined it to be.



A PAPAW TREE, ONE OF THE MANY VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES THAT FLOURISH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE BRISTOL 401 By J. EASON GIBSON

IT is as long ago as March, 1948, that I tested the then quite new 2-litre Bristol. Recently I have carried out tests of the latest model, which has the type number 401 to distinguish it from the earlier 400. It will be recalled that the earlier model was a close-coupled 2/4-seater coupé; the new model has been produced to provide greater passenger and luggage space, without in any way losing the brilliant performance for which the first one justly earned so much fame. The mechanical specification remains substantially the same, and, although the new car offers much greater room, neither the frontal area nor the weight has been increased to a measurable extent.

The chassis is formed from a rigid box-section frame $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in depth, which is further strengthened by four cross members. In addition, the rear flooring is formed integrally with the chassis, thus adding more resistance to torsional strains. All points on the chassis requiring periodic lubrication are attended to, under pressure, by a pedal-operated "one-shot" system. Independent suspension is used at the front, employing a laminated transverse spring and wishbones, which are directly connected to the double-acting hydraulic dampers of Bristol's own design and manufacture. The rear suspension, although not independent, is by torsion bars; and here again the springing is assisted by hydraulic dampers of the same type as at the front. It is particularly essential that a car with a high performance should have brakes of an equally high standard, and for this reason the 401 is fitted with Lockheed hydraulic brakes of the new two-leading-shoe type, which have the good figure of 111 sq. ins. of brake lining per ton. Rack and pinion steering is used, which gives exceptionally light and accurate steering. Only three turns of the steering wheel are required to pass from lock to lock, a ratio which is much better than those sometimes employed. The chassis has been extended rearwards as a support for the longer body fitted.

The six-cylinder two-litre engine uses an aluminium cylinder head, which has the dual advantage of saving weight and helping the heat to disperse. A full-flow oil cleaner is incorporated in the lubrication system to ensure that all oil in circulation is constantly purified. The power output is 80 brake-horse-power at 4,200 r.p.m., and, while this is the same as that of the earlier car, a greater proportion is given at relatively low engine speeds, with consequent improvement in the car's low-speed pulling capabilities. Owing to the special type of cylinder head used, which gives the advantages of an overhead camshaft engine, the three down-draught Solex carburettors are fitted above the engine, which leaves the engine very accessible. The dip-stick can be easily reached, and the oil filler is mounted high up on the valve rocker box. With a total car weight of 25 cwt., the much higher than average power/weight ratio of 3.2 b.h.p./cwt. is obtained. This has enabled a high gear ratio to be used, with the result that the theoretically safe cruising speed is as high as 78.6 m.p.h.

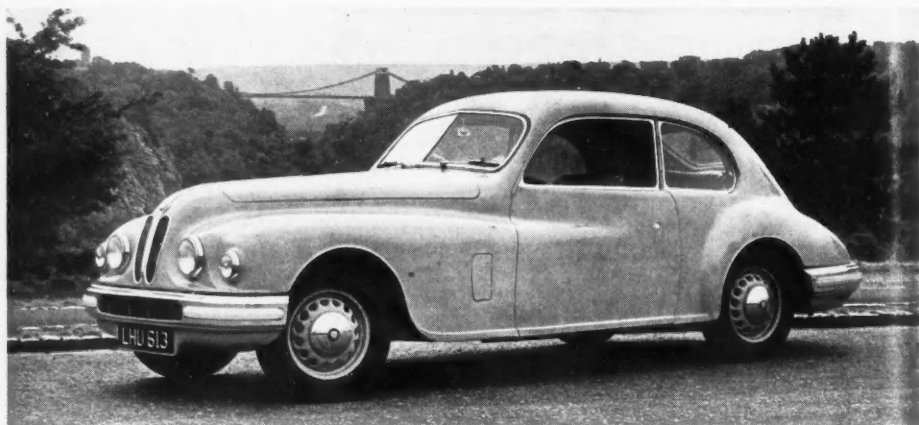
The bodywork of the car is of great interest, as the designers have followed the constructional lines laid down by Superleggera in Italy, in which a light welded tubular structure carries the alloy panelling. By this means it has been possible to provide a body which, while light and retaining modest external dimensions, has ample room for its designed load of four to five people. As it is built out to full wheel width, the space between the chassis and the body sides has been used for tool compartments, access to which is given by a trapdoor beneath the carpet. This small point is symptomatic of the care and thought which have gone into the bodywork. The bonnet, the petrol-filler, and the luggage-boot lid are all spring-loaded and can be shut or opened from inside the car; provided the car is locked everything is secured against pilfering. The spare wheel is carried in a tray beneath the luggage-boot, and pressure on a button releases the tray downwards, when the wheel can be withdrawn with ease. As the petrol tank

is carried near the rear axle, the luggage boot is of unusual size; it also has a very low floor, so that loading one's luggage is easy.

Separate seats are used in front, but they merit the name armchairs rather than bucket seats. Both can be instantly adjusted, and as the steering column is telescopically adjustable, any driver can find a comfortable position. The rear seat is fitted with a large folding arm-rest, in addition to well-padded arm-rests at both sides. Elbow room has been increased by forming recesses into the body at the rear passengers' sides. Hinged panels are provided beside the rear seats as draught-free ventilators, and a most efficient air-conditioning plant is fitted, which also de-mists and de-frosts the windscreen. There are no door handles; instead, the doors are operated by flush-fitting push buttons, a secondary advantage of which is that leverage cannot be applied to force the door. A full range of instruments is provided, includ-

re-starting. Ruthless over-driving of the car, including considerable stretches far in excess of the theoretical cruising speed of 78.6 m.p.h., had no effect on the engine; it would still tick over smoothly, and switch off instantly without attempting to run on. While the timed maximum speed was 97.8 m.p.h., the car can be considered, in the normal motorist's meaning of the phrase, a 100 m.p.h. car. On more than one occasion speeds appreciably in excess of the century were seen on the speedometer, which, I was glad to see, suffered from only a slight inaccuracy.

While the fuel consumption averaged throughout the test was 23.5 m.p.g., driving steadily at more reasonable speeds raised the figure a great deal. At a steady 50 m.p.h., for example, a figure of 31 m.p.g. was obtained. The aerodynamic lines of the bodywork are largely responsible for this; the low drag of the body was further emphasised by the straight rain and



THE BRISTOL 401, features of which are swivelling rear windows and doors that are opened by a push button instead of a handle

ing an oil gauge and water thermometer—features often missing—but they are rather too spread out for my liking. The hand-brake lever is conveniently placed between the seats, and is of the quick-release type. Good sized pockets are fitted for the usual impedimenta of travel, and, a good point, four ashtrays are available.

There must be few cars which conform on test so closely to one's expectations, but in certain ways this is only as it should be seeing that the Bristol was developed in the first place from the supreme pre-war German B.M.W. Immediately one reaches the open road, one's impression—and it is constantly confirmed the farther the car is driven—is that the 401 ranks among the mere handful of cars which stand in a class of their own for high-speed safety and tireless driving. More than one factor enters into this alliance of safety and freedom from fatigue. Owing to the exceptionally light and accurate steering and the smoothness of all controls, physical effort is reduced to a minimum, and, in addition, no mental strain is caused by the fastest possible driving on either straight or winding roads. Allied with these excellent handling capabilities is a very high standard of riding comfort, and not just for the driver, over extremely rough roads. The comfort achieved is not merely good for a car of this size, but is comparable with that achieved by the largest of cars built purely for comfort and with little regard to high-speed stability.

Throughout the period of my tests the car was, with the exception of town driving, driven as fast as circumstances would permit and, in consequence, the brakes were also most severely tested. At no time was there any symptom of fading, and they were proved to be fully in keeping with such a fast car. The transmission is unusual, in that a free-wheel device is provided on bottom gear—the three others naturally being synchromesh—which enables bottom gear to be engaged at any road speed before stopping, thus making the car ready for instant

mud markings on it. The care obviously taken in isolating the driving compartment from both heat and sound has made it remarkably quiet and comfortable, and the air-conditioning system, even in the severest weather, does not have to fight against incipient draughts. My return from a fast and long run far up the North Road proved that the comfort in the rear seats is sufficient to permit the passengers to sleep undisturbed, even through a succession of fast corners.

To sum up, the new Bristol combines, to an extent I have not previously encountered, the qualities of a super-sporting car, in its speed and handling qualities, with those of a de-luxe touring car, and, while the price is high, one obtains a standard of finish and refinement which is unusual.

THE BRISTOL 401

Makers: The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Bristol.

SPECIFICATION

Price	£2,995 18s. 11d.	Suspension	Independent
(inc. P.T. £1,070 18s. 11d.)			(front)
Cubic cap.	1,971 c.c.	Wheelbase	9 ft. 6 ins.
B : S	66 x 96 mm.	Track (front)	4 ft. 3½ ins.
Cylinders	Six	Track (rear)	4 ft. 6 ins.
Valves	Overhead	O'all length	15 ft. 10 ins.
B.H.P.	80 at 4,200 r.p.m.	O'all width	5 ft. 7 ins.
Carb.	3 d'draught Solex	O'all height	5 ft.
Ignition	Coil	Ground clearance	7 ins.
Oil filter	Tecalemit full-flow	Turning circle	21 ft.
1st gear	16.77 to 1	Weight	25 wt.
2nd gear	8.48 to 1	Fuel cap.	17½ galls.
3rd gear	5.51 to 1	Oil cap.	1½ galls.
4th gear	3.9 to 1	Water cap.	2½ galls.
Final drive	Spiral bevel	Tyres	Dunlop 5.50 16
Brakes	Lockheed hydraulic		

PERFORMANCE

Accelera-	secs.	secs.	Max. speed	97.8 m.p.h.
10-30	Top 13.6	3rd 7.5	Petrol consumption	
20-40	Top 12.0	3rd 7.2	23.5 m.p.g. at average speed	
0-60 (all gears)	15.6 secs.		of 50 m.p.h.	
BRAKES:	30 to 0 in 33 ft.	(90 per cent. efficiency).		
RELIABLE CRUISING SPEED:	78.6 m.p.h.			

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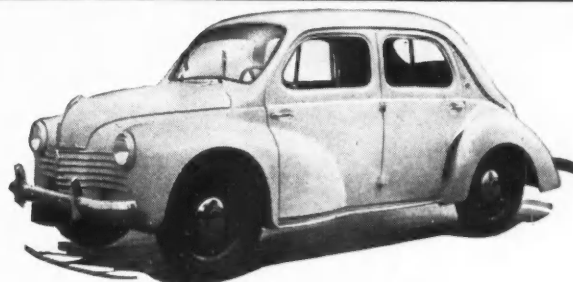
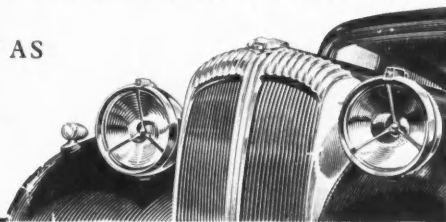
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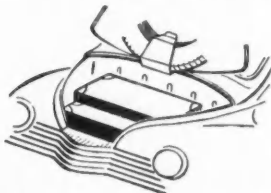


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FARMING NOTES

ROAD VERGES

FROM time to time suggestions are put forward for using the verges of country roads for food production. In some places there is a wide space between the road and the hedge. Enterprising people have got permission to grow corn where there has been a big enough area, and it is fairly common to see one or two cows grazing beside the road. There is one corner I often pass where two goats are tethered. Another suggestion pressed by the British Housewives' League is that people who take the trouble to keep sheep on these grass verges should be allowed by the Ministry of Food to have a permit to kill and consume an occasional sheep in their own households. The Ministry will not allow this. The rule is that licences to slaughter sheep for home consumption are granted only to producers who have kept sheep on premises owned or rented by them for a period of not less than three months. As the grass verges cannot be considered premises owned or rented by any individual, the Ministry would not grant such a licence. It is time that these restrictions on the killing of livestock for home consumption were done away with, so that anyone who takes the trouble to keep a pig or sheep or calf can benefit by their enterprise. But I doubt whether this idea of keeping sheep on the road verges is really practicable.

Facts and Figures

ONCE again the *Farmer and Stockbreeder* has published a year-book that brings together much valuable information, including lists of the staffs at the Ministry of Agriculture and the chief officers of the agricultural executive committees, the addresses of farm institutes, agricultural colleges, artificial insemination centres, livestock societies, and so on. It is useful also to have a summary of the chief prices made at pedigree stock sales during the past year, with excellent photographs of typical animals of all breeds. The price of this year-book is 7s. 6d. In the *Spon* agricultural series there appears a new textbook called *The Mechanical Equipment of Farms* by J. C. Hawkins, (price 21s.). The purpose is to show the agricultural student how to assess and select new machinery, but this is not really a book for the experienced farmer.

Fowl Pest

HUNGARY and Poland are the sources from which it is thought that infected poultry carcasses have brought fowl pest to this country. The Minister of Agriculture has now made arrangements with the Hungarian authorities whereby poultry carcasses sent to Great Britain will be drawn only from areas where all poultry have been vaccinated against fowl pest. Diseased birds, or those which have been in direct contact with them, are not to be sent here. The Minister hopes that these arrangements will be effective and, as a check, samples are to be taken from consignments arriving here and tests made at the Ministry's veterinary laboratory. But, the Minister adds, very few consignments have been received since the arrangements were made. This suggests that fowl pest is so prevalent in Hungary that the vaccination procedure and the segregation of birds is holding up the trade. Arrangements have yet to be made with Poland for effective measures to be taken and a veterinary mission is to go there in the course of the next few weeks.

There is as yet no satisfactory explanation to account for the large number of outbreaks of fowl pest which occurred in the islands and coastal districts of Scotland during October. The trouble started in the Orkney Islands. It has been suggested

to me that it may have been due to ships of the Royal Navy that were cruising in those waters throwing overboard the remains of imported poultry carcasses.

Manure Carting

CLEARING the yards where stock are housed is a job that is generally kept for frosty weather, when the manure carts can travel easily over land and there is not much other useful work that the farm-hands can do. Manure carting is a laborious business involving as it does on most farms much heavy manual labour in getting the farm-yard manure into the carts and then spreading it on the land. In my district an enterprising pair of brothers have set up a tractor outfit which mechanises the whole job. They make contracts with local farmers to clear their yards and spread the manure on the land. One tractor, with a grab in front, hoists the manure into the spreader, which, when full, is hauled out on to the land to distribute the manure.

10s. a Tail

IN the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine the agricultural executive committee pay a bonus of 10s. for each fox or cub killed. Fox and cub tails are handed in at the nearest police station; the police officers are authorised to issue certificates on which the committee pay the bonus. In England the fox is not treated as ruthlessly as vermin. Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture does not approve the principle of giving rewards in this way. During the war years, when a strenuous campaign was being waged against rats, some county committees wanted to continue the pre-war practice of paying 2d. for every rat's tail. But the Ministry disallowed this expense. I believe, however, that some counties in England have been giving rewards, either in money or cartridges, to those who bring in the results of their enterprise in shooting grey squirrels.

Mr. Williams in Italy

SEVERAL of the senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture are to enjoy with Mr. Tom Williams a visit to Italy from January 9 to 21, when the Minister will return the courtesy visit that the Italian Minister of Agriculture paid to this country some months ago. Mr. Williams is to see something of Italian agriculture and the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural institutions in that country, so the official notice says. He may also see something of the peasants' movement to seize the large agricultural estates which has been causing so much trouble to the Italian Government in recent weeks. Fortunately for Britain, our landowners take an active and personal interest in the land they own. Indeed, many would like to have a bigger say in how the land is farmed. The absentee landlord with no obligations but to receive rent has never found a place in our agricultural economy. Hungary has gone through even more violent convulsions than Italy. I see a statement issued by the Hungarian National F.A.O. Committee that "after the liberation, 642,000 peasants obtained land by the people's democracy."

In the five-year plan, agriculture is to be mechanised on a large scale, machinery centres are being established with tractors and agricultural machinery to lighten the task of agricultural workers so that "with their aid they get accustomed to up-to-date soil cultivation" which will make possible, according to the five-year plan, increases of 27 per cent. in crop yields and 58 per cent. in animal breeding.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

400 YEARS OF SURVEYING

IN the past 400 years all the problems have had to be faced which we meet in our own professional lives," said Mr. Anthony Clapham in the course of a recent address to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. "If the changes in land tenure which scandalised our forefathers seem to us petty compared with those which confront us to-day, we can be sure that our problems will make their proper place in the eyes of our grandchildren."

The splitting up of the great estates, which many people regretted to-day had caused equal concern in 1550, and again after the Civil War a hundred years later when speculators sought to obtain easy profits.

"There is a Societie or Combination lately sprang up called the Land Buyers. These lay their purses together and as they came light on a Manor, a Gentleman's Seat or a good quantity of land, they buy it in posse and make a profit of it by selling it in parcels even single acres as a purchaser will buy and by making other waste thereby making of a parity between Gentlemen and Yeomen and them which before were laboring men."

DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES

THE transfer of monastic lands after the Dissolution had a significant effect on the surveyor's profession, said Mr. Clapham. It had been the original intention of Henry VIII that the Crown should take over the estates of the Church, and in 1535, before the general Dissolution had begun, he introduced an Act that gave to those who administered the estates "full power and auctorite to call before them all and sundrie deceyours, bailiffs and all other the officers and ministres." The duties of the surveyors were clearly set out with their rights and privileges. They were to make surveys of lands and to keep account of rents. They were not, however, to "graunte leases."

At the beginning of the 17th century, Thomas Clay's *Treatise of Valuations* with its reference to "buying, selling, hiring, setting, letting and exchanging" gave the first definite proof that the surveyor was also closely engaged upon property transactions of all kinds; it was astonishing to read the valuation tables with the examples of their working and to find that they were precisely the same problems as those that appeared in modern textbooks.

THE CIVIL WAR

IN 1643, soon after the Civil War had broken out, Parliament passed an ordinance confiscating the property of those who had taken up arms for the King. After the execution of the King, Parliament put in hand the larger scheme of selling all the Crown lands. The valuation was begun in about 1649 and the surveys, with the recommendations as to sale, were sent in duplicate by the chief surveyor for a county to the Surveyor-General in London, who had to peruse each one personally and to acknowledge receipt with comments.

With other surveys for War Damage fresh in our minds, remarked Mr. Clapham, it was interesting to know that surveyors had prepared records of war damage after the Civil War, and the statement, at Worcester, "that all this damage was caused by the Cavaliers" was probably correct since it was known that they had pulled down many houses to improve their field of fire.

THE GREAT FIRE

THE Great Fire of 1666 was the next significant event in the history of the profession. It began early on Sunday morning (September 2) and by Wednesday morning it was over, having burnt five-sixths of the City, with 13,200 buildings, rendering 100,000 people homeless; Samuel Pepys clambering over debris which smouldered in cellars for six months afterwards wrote in his diary: "Strange to hear what is bid for houses, £150 for what was let at £40 and many men profiting thereby."

Within two weeks of the Fire the Corporation had instructed John Leake, Land Surveyor, with seven assistants, to prepare a plan showing the whole City with the devastated areas and this plan was completed, drawn and printed before the smoke had ceased to rise in December.

The 18th century, said Mr. Clapham, was probably a period of regress for the surveyor, since it was for the most part a period of peaceful progress and the services of surveyors were most needed in times of change.

THE RAILWAY BOOM

IT was not until the 19th century developed and brought with it the profits of the industrial revolution that the surveyor came into his own again. Then, between 1830 and 1870, there were limitless opportunities for him to acquire wealth. Money was pouring into the country to be invested in any scheme that offered a satisfactory return. Those were the days of the railway boom, when men spent fortunes for other men to make more; when land in Brighton was bought for £1,000 and sold two years later, when the railway arrived, for £30,000. This sort of thing happened not once but tens of thousands of times.

SHERIFF HUTTON PARK

VICE-ADMIRAL H. J. EGERTON has decided to sell Sheriff Hutton Park, his Georgian home, near York. He has instructed Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's Leeds office to dispose of the house and surrounding estate of 200 acres by private treaty or, if it is not sold meanwhile, by auction in the spring.

Sheriff Hutton was built as a hunting lodge in about 1620 by Sir Arthur Ingram and was originally known as the New Lodge in the Park. In spite of interior alterations and re-facing carried out in 1732, it retains many features of the Jacobean period. There is also an oak-panelled room whose wainscoting is believed to have come from the neighbouring castle of Sheriff Hutton, once the home of Henry, Duke of Richmond, an illegitimate son of Henry VIII. The initial "H" which appears as a continuous motif in the panelling is thought to commemorate either father or son.

Two pairs of boys, carved in stone on pedestals in the garden, and attributed to the Dutch sculptor Andrew Karne, were illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE on December 9.

GUISNES COURT SOLD

GUISNES COURT, Tollesbury, an 1,800-acre estate on the Essex coast opposite the Island of Mersea, was sold privately before the auction scheduled for a fortnight ago. The new owner then instructed Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff to proceed with the sale, keeping for himself the Old Hall Marshes, a well-known haunt of wild-fowl, and one farm. At the auction, five small lots were sold for a total of £7,650, and it is understood that negotiations are well advanced for the sale of Guisnes Court and Bouchiers Lodge Farm, which were withdrawn. PROCURATOR.



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NEW BOOKS

DOCTOR WHO SWEEPED SLUMS AWAY

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

IN *Bermondsey Story* (Allen and Unwin, 15s.), which is a biography of Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., Mr. Fenner Brockway tells how Salter, desperately ill, hardly able to stand or speak, made his last speech in the House of Commons. "I can no longer refrain from rising to oppose the present war and everything connected with it."

He was listened to, says Mr. Brockway, in respectful silence. Those who heard him were "hearing truths which they knew in their hearts were eternal. In a world where choice lay not between the bad and the best, but between the bad and the better, it might not be possible in their view to

Salter's only child, a daughter, was born in Bermondsey, and he and his wife decided that it would be contrary to their beliefs to send her out of the district. She went to school with the poor children of the district and made her friends among them. Thrice she caught scarlet fever and the third time, when she was eight, she died.

Salter bought a country house in Kent and turned it into a convalescent home to which patients were sent without payment. He abandoned Liberalism for Socialism. To his onerous medical work he added work as J.P., borough councillor, and finally M.P. Later in his life, when the strain of all this began to tell and occasional

BERMONDSEY STORY. By Fenner Brockway
(Allen and Unwin, 15s.)

YOU NEVER KNOW TILL YOU GET THERE
By Henry Longhurst
(Dent, 16s.)

MILITARY ATTACHÉ IN MOSCOW. By Richard Hilton
(Hollis and Carter, 10s. 6d.)

ON TRUST FOR THE NATION: 2. By Clough Williams-Ellis
(Paul Elek, 21s.)

THE FEMALE APPROACH. By Ronald Searle
(Macdonald, 6s.)

follow the Christian way which they heard unfolded, but that it was the highest way few of his listeners could have doubted."

This episode illustrates Salter's greatness as a man and his weakness as a politician. He would never compromise; he would never recognise that the choice lay between the bad and the better. When he saw what seemed to him to be the best, he wanted that, and nothing else, for himself and others. And of what he wanted he got a great deal.

CUT OUT FOR FAME

Salter was born in 1873 of middle-class people and he studied medicine at Guy's. His student career was brilliant: prizes, scholarships, gold medals—all that was going in that line he took; and finally Lister personally invited him to become bacteriologist to the Anti-toxin Department of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine at Sudbury. He began writing in the technical journals and his work was noted in France, Germany and Austria. Here, if ever there was one, it might have been thought, was a man destined for fame and fortune in the Home Counties.

But Salter had not forgotten the slums of Bermondsey with which Guy's had acquainted him. He lived (though then an agnostic in religion) in Scott Lidgett's Bermondsey Settlement. He married; he took a shop in Bermondsey, turned it into a consulting-room, set up his home in the rooms above, and became a "people's doctor," at 6d. a visit. He never left Bermondsey. Other doctors joined him. They became a panel of five or six, each with a special aptitude.

"blackouts" warned him of danger, he gave up the medical work. He never had office in a Labour government, perhaps because he was too obviously never a man to compromise. He was absolute in everything: as a teetotaler, as a pacifist, as a puritan. He did not hesitate to point out to others where they fell short of his own high standards. He deplored the lack of aesthetic sense in Herbert Morrison, whose career he nursed. In a published paper he expressed dislike of Morrison's tendency to be "bureaucratic and opinionated," to "eliminate the personal touch." "He is far too much in the hands of his permanent officials, as is the way with dictators." He urged Morrison not to forget his early idealism and to consider office "a vocational opportunity to serve the cause of Socialism and the Kingdom of God," not as "a stepping-stone to self-advancement."

FLOWERS EVERYWHERE

It is thus perhaps small wonder that as a Parliament man he did not get far; and for his real achievement it is to Bermondsey and his municipal work there that we must look. Housing estates in place of slums, trees and flowers everywhere in place of squalor and sordid "utilitarianism," an abounding health service, baths, "solarium," libraries: these fruits seemed to spring up where his foot fell. Of course, it would be wrong to ascribe it all to Dr. and Mrs. Salter. They had enthusiastic allies on all hands, but Salter was the main dynamo, the power-house of what was, in a remarkably short time, a peaceful revolution. He had no use for any other.

The astonishing thing is that the Bermondsey rates fell throughout

this period. "In 1922 they stood at 22s. 6d. in the £, and there was a deficit of £40,000. . . . In 1928-9 they stood at 17s. 6d. in the £ and there was a cash balance of £25,000." In a footnote Mr. Brockway says: "The rates were also relieved by additional national grants." To get a true picture, one would want to know how much this grant amounted to, but we are not told.

At any rate, it is worth while to take note of this brilliant doctor, who might have been "chauffeur-driven," as they call it, about the West End, pedalling an antiquated push-bike through the Bermondsey streets. Men do not do that sort of thing without a driving force, and to understand and apply that force could be a profitable undertaking.

PERCEPTION OF THE GOOD LIFE

Mr. Henry Longhurst has been writing about the world—to the Near East, the Far East, to Africa and America—and in *You Never Know Till You Get There* (Dent, 16s.) he gives us some gay surface impressions of scenes and encounters. The Persian oilfields and the men who work there; Hong Kong and its swift rehabilitation; the sad lot of private airlines fighting against Government monopoly; the happy lot of the Bahamas where "great butterflies flop across the scene, the sun shines all day long, and there is no income tax"; on these and other matters he lets us have his emphatic personal views.

His view of the good life is not always mine. Chiding the British for their backwardness in developing television, he tells of its forwardness in New York. There was a Joe Louis fight, and "tens of thousands of New Yorkers sat in bars and clubs and saw the fight on the television at closer range than all save those within a few feet of the ropes." One can only ask: "So what?"

And what is one to believe about food? Only a week or two ago Mr. Godfrey Winn, who also had been to America, was telling us in *The Bend of the River* how abominable American food is save for a happy few. Mr. Longhurst finds that, even in an average golf-club bar, "the eating arrangements, to say nothing of the food itself, are immensely superior." And, in general, "I say no more of the food in America at this time than that its abundance, richness and variety impelled one to reach instinctively for the bicarbonate." Perhaps not a happy tribute to a cuisine, but Mr. Longhurst appears to intend it to be one.

For myself, I am heartily sick of the constant grumbling about English food. Our banquets may not be up to Mr. Shinwell's standards, but in my home and in my friends' homes I see little lack of anything that a civilised being needs either for sustenance or delight. Several visitors to me this summer from European countries have said how well the English feed; and even those who think the Americans do a little better might remember that there are millions near the starving-line elsewhere. Still, they have always been used to it, so perhaps we should not bother.

TWO YEARS IN RUSSIA

Nothing new about Russia is to be learned from Major-General Richard Hilton's *Military Attaché in Moscow* (Eollis and Carter, 10s. 6d.) General Hilton was for a year with a British Mission at Marshal Sokolovsky's headquarters at Potsdam, and for a further

year in Moscow. All that he gives us has value as first-hand confirmation of the already abundantly stated. He found the average citizen of Russia a pleasant enough person so long as he was free from observation by the "Party" members; but as these members, though few in number compared with the vastness of the population, have infiltrated into every department of life, freedom does not exist. He shows from his own experience how a foreigner's footsteps are dogged wherever he moves, even though he has diplomatic status, how every department of the peoples' lives is subordinated to what are considered to be the best interests of the State, and how, when they are beyond giving the State any service, they can rot by the roadside for all the State cares. The general condition of the people, both in town and country, he describes as "dreary hopelessness mingled with constant fear."

As to the future, General Hilton thinks that "the only hope for the world" is that Communism may reform itself from within, and this he holds to be "a reasonable hope." "Communism will not be stamped out by force of arms. That will only drive it underground to become a far more insidious menace. . . . If we Westerners are right in our ideas, as we know that we are, the final result will be inevitable." However, "there is not much time to be lost" if the West is to demonstrate the superiority of its ways. "Till the lesson has been rubbed in so that no shadow of doubt can remain, the world will not free itself of its two nightmares—the insidious advance of Communism and the possibility of a Third World War."

FROM STONEHENGE TO CHARTWELL

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis has already written one book called *On Trust for the Nation*, and now we have his *On Trust for the Nation: 2* (Paul Elek, 21s.), in which he gives us pictures of the buildings and landscapes which the National Trust administers, with an account of each. It is heartening to see that the Trust has so much, and of such variety, from an antiquity like Stonehenge to a still-inhabited house like Mr. Churchill's Chartwell. Mills and hills, cottages and castles, lakes and Roman ruins, properties in the heart of London and in the depths of the country: you will find all these here, and for a pious traveller minded to pay his respects to them, or to some of them, there could not be a better companion than Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis's book.

"BACK TO THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE"

Sir Max Beerbohm, in a letter to Ronald Searle which prefaces Mr. Searle's collection of drawings *The Female Approach* (Macdonald, 6s.), recalls that a young man, reading to Dr. Johnson a violent Elizabethan tragedy, said: "But I fear, sir, that I weary you." "No, no," Johnson answered. "Let's go back into the slaughter-house."

This certainly is a slaughter-house that Mr. Searle has provided. It has not, as Sir Max points out, either realism or sympathy. It has as much to do with humanity as Emmet's railway trains have to do with the Cornish Riviera Express. It is a world of Mr. Searle's devising, inhabited by revolting children and, in the main, disgusting adults; but, taken on its own non-realistic ground, it is very funny indeed.

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PUZZLING SHOTS (6)

Springing Teal



The teal that springs up suddenly from a marshy pool, rising rapidly and almost vertically, is numbered among the simple-looking shots that can be missed on occasion. Although one can blame cold fingers, or a poor light, there may be another reason. The springing teal that escapes being shot is usually missed *below*. The shooter should try to swing well up and above the bird, masking it completely with the gun barrels at the moment of firing.



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Fashionable WHITE

(Left) The white jacket is pile alpaca, light and warm, lined with scarlet and gold plaid taffeta. Windsmoor. The straight tartan wool jacket has black jersey collar, cuffs and lining. Tartan gloves with black palms can be made to match. Simpsons

(Below) The reefer jacket is in white Tescan lamb with the full back gathered into a belt. Harrods

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

THE dramatic possibilities of winter white were explored by Christmas shoppers; not a very practical proposition for town, perhaps, but a pretty, youthful one. Nothing is smarter for a cocktail party than the white satin berets studded with pearls, worn with a dark silk frock and coat, when the flash of white on top sets off the whole. White fur jackets bring an air of great youthfulness and are being worn for day as well as night, white lamb jackets cut with elegant sophistication, dear little white pile woollen jackets lined with tartan taffeta for the girls or reefer jackets in curly white lamb or white rabbit worked in narrow strands to resemble ermine. These also make charming jackets for a dance, for the theatre, or for summer resort wear.

The thick white hand-knitted woollen cardigans for winter sports are hip-length with narrow ribbed webbing holding them tightly in at the waist, and are worked in the elaborate cable stitch and fancy ribs of an Irish fisherman's sweater. They are the smartest knitted design of the winter. For wearing later, the innumerable twin sets and cardigans in white wool jersey are fine in weight, waisted and short. Top coats in pale creamy beige and the palest possible tones of pearly grey come under the off white category and are shown in fleecy woollens, warm and soft as a baby's coat. White rubber boots with white rubber soles and white leather sheepskin-lined boots are worn with the crimson, plaid or dark green coats or mackintoshes.

Bouffant white organdies, plain, embroidered and embossed, are being shown in the summer collections for garden parties, bridesmaids and débutantes: white linen strapless gored dresses with boleros or jackets for midsummer; coarse slub linen skirts with brilliant peasant belts. White embroidered organdie skirts tie over slim blue taffeta or linen sleeveless dresses, and are matched by deep modesty vests that lighten the dark bodices that are then slit to the waist to show them off. Wide white hats with lacy brims that look as though they had come straight out of the family album have been revived to wear with them.

New fabrics are being launched by Dorville, also some revivals. A fine corded woollen is excellent. It pleats, gathers without giving much bulk for day frocks and hangs extremely well. Thick slub rayon shantung make slim summer dresses with narrow shoulder straps and boleros, rayon alpaca some excellent tailored summer suits. Suits in the Dorville collection have pleats set in the back of the shortish jackets and tight skirts. Many of the slim dresses fasten from chest to hem well over on the left side. The full dresses have a rather low folded neckline, which gives a soft cross-over line to the bodice. Many versions

(Continued on page 60)



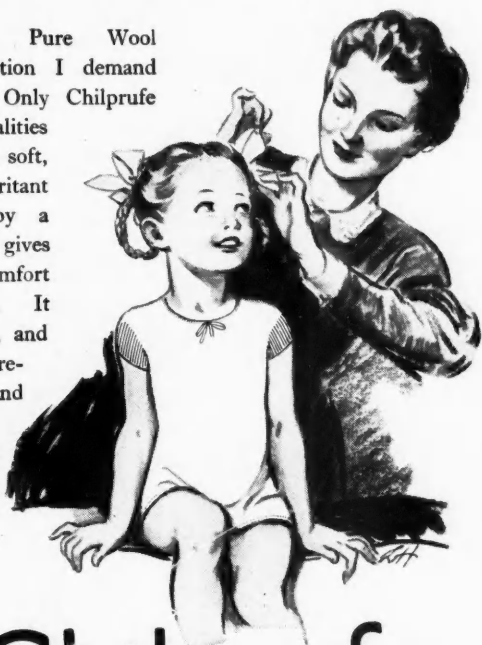


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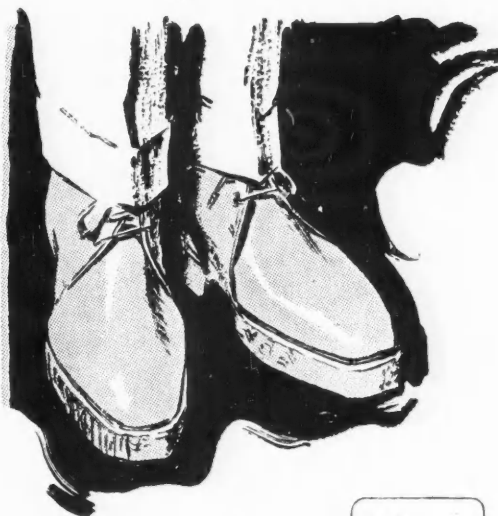
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of the French porter's blouse appeared in this collection for summer, carried out in all kinds of fine materials in silk, rayon, cotton. Charming afternoon summer coats were included in velveteen and ottoman silk, and these had three-quarter sleeves set in below the shoulder with a deep flounce. Some were drawn into the waist by a belt when they were full; others kept completely slim with a wrapover front. Caped backs and flat fronts appeared on jackets in soft woollens. Cloque silk was used for a straight, closely-fitting dress with narrow shoulder straps and a low décolletage. It had a jacket to match. These almost chemise-like midcalf dresses are the natural result of short haircuts.

MASTIC made a chic combination with black or navy for suits. Sky blue and fondant pink appeared among the summer dresses in rayon shantung; lime yellow and cinnamon brown were other summer-frock colours, with coral and deep blue for the afternoon summer coats, and plaids in deep colour mixtures for attractive cotton frocks with cape sleeves or short sleeves that were almost wide shoulder straps they were so brief. Sleeves in fact, make themselves felt by their exuberance, or fade right away and are nearly non-existent. There are few half measures.

The dropped shoulder line of the artist's smock is featured by Debenham and Freebody in their range of spring coats and looks most effective on a plaid tweed in mixed pastels on an oatmeal ground. To offset this casual line for daytime are the most sophisticated of black cocktail dresses, skin-tight with their straight lines broken by cascades



A crimson corduroy jacket that zips down the front and has collar and cuffs knitted in deep turquoise. Simpsons

of drapery at one side or scissors panels floating away from the straight skirts and carried out in a different black, ottoman silk or satin, on matt black wool. Close-fitting helmets and toques made entirely of brilliant coloured flower petals accompanied these black frocks.

Featherweight duvetees are one of the novelty woollens of this year and appeared as a dress and bolero in mushroom colour that had a deep fold falling from the waist on the left hip in front of its otherwise slim skirt. The pale honey beige felts draped with swathed chiffon scarves in a deeper mushroom tone were most becoming. They fitted closely over the hair with loops of the chiffon dipping on to one shoulder. Furs show a distinct change in shade; deep stoles are joined to sleeves, jackets given cape sleeves. A honey-beige ermine stole with deep mitred ends ended in a fringe of tails with its big melon sleeves that ended below the elbow made a most elegant design.

The parade concluded with some advance fashions for mid-summer — plaid cotton voile dresses in the deep shades of next summer and treated to retain their crispness; cotton housecoats in white with a navy and white

dotted square woven occasionally into the skirt and touches of navy on the top again.

Printed crêpe frocks with moulded, sleeveless tops and fluid skirts were given waist-length cross-over long-sleeved jackets which make a most useful outfit. Also included was the classic black tailored suit in smooth woollens, still the most popular item in an Englishwoman's wardrobe.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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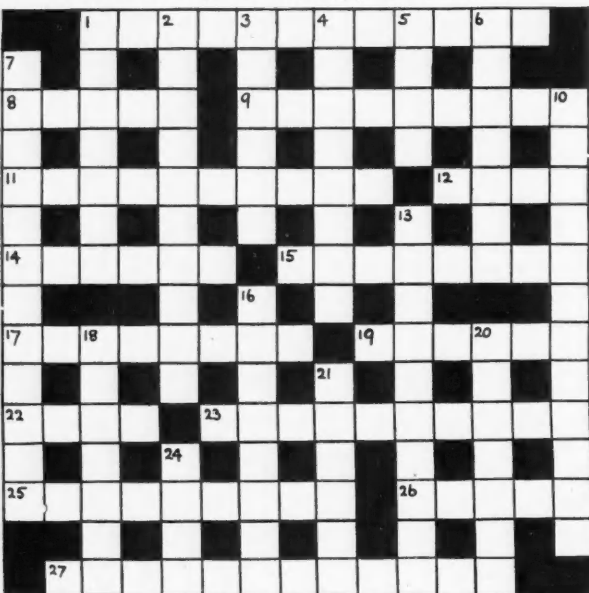
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NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
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SOLUTION TO No. 1038. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 30, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Misapplied; 6, Harp; 9 and 10, Gooseberry fool; 12, Island; 13, Odour; 16, Aligned; 18, Misdeem; 19, Dynamic; 21, Ripping; 22, Dated; 23, Influx; 27, Thin; 28, Fire-escape; 29 and 30, Sign of the times.

DOWN.—1, Mage; 2 and 3, Stop press; 4, Leeward; 5, Earldom; 7, Apologetic; 8, Pilgrimage; 11, Gossip; 14, Candidates; 15, Signet ring; 17, Nomads; 20, Caitiff; 21, Refresh; 24, Upset; 25 and 26, Harmless.

ACROSS

1. The mixture of eagle and sea-bird is not attractive (12)
8. Given a penny the admiral's son would be present, too (5)
9. It teaches two duties (9)
11. Is this exhibition of anger a result of getting the wind up? (10)
12. "They do not preach that their God will rouse them a little before the—work loose"—Kipling (4)
14. He was the devil of a fellow (6)
15. Get back from the first woman trier (8)
17. Stone used in the new House of Commons (8)
19. Horse- or sea-loving prince? (6)
22. Owner of the asses which Saul went to seek (4)
23. Its natives live by and in the sea (10)
25. When bones are broken they may be needed in the flesh, not under the skin (9)
26. 1 across not disabled. Do you? (5)
27. They link Bismarck and Stalin (4, 3, 5)

DOWN

1. How to make a bud stir (7)
2. He sings each one twice over (10)
3. There should be no difficulty about starting it (6)
4. As the winner may be by a close runner-up (8)
5. A little rogue between the pillars (4)
6. "What shelter to grow ripe is ours? "What—to grow wise?" —M. Arnold (7)
7. Midland speciality (7, 5)
10. What all instrumentalists have to do some composers produce (12)
13. 5 down is 4 down into another feature (1)
16. Lady of the ankle (8)
18. What Robinson Crusoe's outlook must have been (7)
20. Radically is he equally generous? (7)
21. A condition that can be made to assist (6)
24. The old-time tapster who first said it is presumably unknown (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 1039 is

Mrs. G. M. Marshall,
Little Hilders Farm,
Bough Beech,
Near Edenbridge, Kent.

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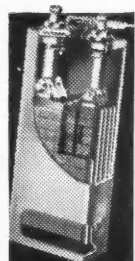
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